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ALL'S WELL.

Close of the Argument in the Florida Electoral Matter.

A Good Case Made Out for the Elector Humphreys.

His Title to the Office Considered Beyond Dispute.

Democrats Preparing to Charge Upon the State of Louisiana.

They Will Claim that the Returning Board Is an Illegal Body.

And that No Electors Have Been Appointed in That State.

Tilden's Friends Also Hope for a Favorable Outcome in Oregon.

The Tribunal's Decision Casts a Wet Blanket on All Investigations.

Field's Committee Collapses and Makes No Positive Sign.

An Effort to Be Made to Secure Wells' Release on Habeas Corpus.

THE TRIBUNAL.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—For the first time witnesses were examined in the Supreme-Court-room to-day. After the Commissioners had got in their seats and the formidable double row of lawyers facing them had found their places, Justice Clifford read the orders adopted yesterday. Mr. Green, of the Democratic counsel, called the first witness. A slender, smooth-faced young man of modest appearance came forward. His name was not audible to the gallery. As there is no witness-stand in the room he did not know where to go, and stood at one side in front of the Associated-Press reporter. Then, at the request of one of the Judges, he moved to the centre, where he got right before the examining counsel. This would not do, so Charles O'Conor got up, took him by the shoulders kindly, and made a place for him beside his table.

HE WAS SWORN TWICE,

in order to make sure that the right oath was administered. There was a deal of swearing for a very little testimony, for, at the second question, the witness was summarily ruled out. The modest young man proved to be George H. Rainey, Attorney-General of Florida, not the man who commissioned the Tilden Electors, but his successor. The Democratic lawyers had the unbounded assurance to begin questioning him about the quo warranto proceedings in face of the explicit orders of the Commission restricting the testimony to Humphreys' disqualification. Evarts was promptly on his feet with an objection, and the Commission

SHUT RAINEY OFF

by a vote that would have been unanimous had not Thurman dissented.

The next witness was a Mr. Young, who knew that Humphreys was a Shipping Commissioner last August. A copy of his commission was then introduced and a certificate from the Circuit Court that no resignation was on file in his office since the Democratic case closed. In response, Humphreys, a middle-aged man, with the look of a well-to-do merchant, testified that he resigned Oct. 2, got notice of the acceptance of his resignation Oct. 5, and turned over the office to the Collector of Customs. He produced

HIS LETTER OF RESIGNATION

to Judge Woods, with the reply, in corroboration of his testimony, and the fact that he threw up the office before the election seemed to be as clear as it possibly could be.

Green and Merrick were not willing, however, to acknowledge themselves completely floored, and they set up the astonishing theory that a civil officer cannot get out of office of his own motion, but must hold on, whether he will or no, until the power that commissioned him formally accepts his resignation. This power the Democratic lawyers held was in Humphreys' case the United States Circuit Court, and they insisted that the Judge could only accept the resignation

WHILE HOLDING THE COURT.

As no Court has been held in Pensacola since October, it would follow that Humphreys is still Shipping Commissioner. No more evidence was offered, and at half-past 11 the lawyers got at it. For five long hours they talked, the Democrats getting one hour added to the regulation two. This was granted them to make room for Judge Hoadley, who came

ALL THE WAY FROM CINCINNATI

to rehearse his well-paid opinion on the ineligibility question which Tilden got from him to stimulate and defend the Oregon fraud. Hoadley made no impression. He is a fair speaker, but in his hour's argument made no striking points. It was a mistake to bring him into the case, for his connection with the Grover-Cronin affair deprives him of all moral force. He is looked on as the inventor of the ineligibility dodge, and, although undoubtedly competent to explain its workings, his place might better have been occupied by some of the more distinguished lawyers engaged in the case.

GREEN, OF NEW YORK,

followed in a rather dry speech in support of the validity of the ex-post-facto returns. He seemed to feel that he was making a hopeless effort, and that the whole case had been virtually decided by the action of the Commission yesterday.

All the Democratic lawyers looked much cast down to-day and the speeches of both Hoadley and Green were dragging and lifeless. Green filled up his hour as best he could, and made in a quiet way all the points that could be made on his side of the case.

JUDGE SHELLABARGER

opened for the Republicans. His ringing voice and emphatic manner waked up the sleepers in the gallery and roused the languid Commissioners so that they leaned forward in their easy chairs and listened with evident relish. He was earnest and positive. Convinced himself, he was therefore convincing to others. He seemed to bring a fresh breeze of common sense with him that scattered the dusty technicalities and quibbles of the other lawyers. Among many strong points, one that the Electors exercised an act of Government which necessarily terminated on the day when they cast their votes, was put with remarkable force.

EVARTS

closed for the Republicans, discussing the eligibility question and the lack of show or substance of validity in the post-mortem Tilden returns with his usual display of learning and logic, and in his usual long, involved, and rather obscure sentences, a delight to rhetoricians no doubt, but difficult for the ordinary listener to follow or fully comprehend. As in his first speech before the tribunal, he disappointed his audience, keeping closely to the dry path in which his legal argument led him.

THE LAST SPEECH

was made by Merrick, of Washington, who closed for the Democrats. He was less dull than his colleagues, because he threw in a good deal of talk about frauds, perjuries, and crimes, the kind of fillip without which all the Democratic speeches have been flat of flavor. The Republican Commissioners, Hoar, Garfield, and Judge Miller, bothered him with questions, and once or twice snipped off what promised to be a fine thread of argument by demonstrating its weakness. Nevertheless he managed to put a good deal of vigor in his remarks, if they were somewhat lame and rambling. He finished at a little before 5.

A RECESS PROPOSED.

A recess was proposed for half-an-hour, and while the Commissioners were talking the matter over, Thurman moved to adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The ayes and noes were called, and the seven Republicans all voted no. The seven Democrats, thinking that they could not lose and might gain by delay, voted aye, and the odd Commissioner, Judge Bradley, voted with them. The Republicans wanted to have a night session and come to a decision on Florida, so that the Joint Convention could reassemble and proceed with the count. Bradley's action is attributed to a desire to have time to examine the numerous authorities referred to on both sides, and give to his decision, which he knows will be the decision of the tribunal, as much the appearance of judicial deliberation as possible.

HOW IT LOOKS.

The Republicans generally look upon the refusal of the Commission to receive testimony as a victory for their side, and are, therefore, more hopeful of final success than they have been at any time since the Compromise bill was reported. At the same time there are many degrees of confidence among the Republicans. Some men, who from their disposition are easily elated or disheartened, consider the battle as already won. They look upon the division of the Commission, including the judicial members of it, into two well-defined parties, as an indication that the Republican majority of one in in the tribunal will stand together in all vital questions that may be presented, and that while in regard to less important matters there may be other divisions, the eight Commissioners who voted yesterday to exclude testimony will vote finally for the

ADMISSION OF THE HAYES RETURNS

from each of the disputed States. In other words, they expect their party friends upon the Commission to stand by the party, and to sustain its cause to the end. Other Republicans are less confident. They look upon the decision of yesterday as a good sign, because it excludes from the consideration of the Commission much evidence which it would be difficult for them to meet, and insures a much more speedy decision of the Presidential controversy than would otherwise be possible; but they are by no means certain that Justice Bradley or some other Republican member of the Commission may not, before the result of the Presidential election is declared, cast a vote which

WILL BE FATAL

to the success of Gov. Hayes. They anticipate with some apprehension the action of the Commission on the Louisiana case, and also on that of Oregon. But they hope for the best, and think their prospects much improved by the course thus far pursued by the tribunal.

The division in the Republican party growing out of the difference of opinion in regard to the Compromise bill, and which a short time ago temporarily threatened to be serious, has

ALREADY BEEN HEALED

in great measure, and the first victory in the Commission has done much to cause these differences to be forgotten. Those who were most bitter in denunciation of their party friends who supported the measure will be the more ready to forgive them if the outcome of the compromise is satisfactory to them.

JUSTICE BRADLEY.

It is quite discouraging to people who imagined that the high character and function of the Commission would lead its members to rise above the common level of partisan politics to find that even upon as simple a question as that of adjournment, party feeling sways every man of them except the odd Judge. He is in fact the Court, and the fourteen other Commissioners are only party make-weights to balance each other. Justice Bradley is the modern Warwick. He will make the President just as effectively as if he were the sole arbitrator of the controversy. Whether Hayes or Tilden is to fill the Executive office after the 4th of March depends solely and absolutely upon his decision. The arguments of counsel are addressed to him. His vote is waited for with bated breath. For the moment he is

THE MOST POWERFUL MAN IN AMERICA.

Underlying and causing the decision on the question of adjournment to-day was the feeling on the part of the Republicans that the sooner they got to a final vote the better. They knew that the weight of the arguments had been heavily in their favor, and felt confident that Judge Bradley would vote to have the four Hayes' votes from Florida counted. On the other side, the Democrats, without consultation, for they did not leave their seats, felt instinctively that their only hope would be in gaining a night's delay.

THE FIRST IMPORTANT VOTE

taken by the Electoral Commission has been the one absorbing topic of conversation and discussion at the Capitol and in all other public places to-day, overshadowing in interest the proceedings in either House of Congress, and even the final arguments upon the Florida case in the Supreme Court room itself. It has also taken the life entirely out of the Louisiana investigations. Proctor Knott's Committee made several feeble attempts to-day to revive its inquiry, but they were all in vain. David Dudley Field sat among the counsel before the Electoral Commission, and his Democratic associates showed no disposition to push the examination he has been conducting with so much vigor. One or two unimportant witnesses were placed upon the stand, but their testimony was far from interesting, and the Committee finally adjourned, leaving the impression upon the minds of the spectators that its work, like that of a score of other inquisitions set up by the House this session and last,

IS ABOUT COMPLETED.

The decision of the Commission was not as conclusive in many respects as it was popularly expected it would be. Many, without any very good reason, believed that its vote on the question of admitting testimony would be of such a nature as to foreshadow the result of the entire controversy. If the Commission had decided to admit further evidence the Democrats would have interpreted it as an indication that testimony would be taken in the Louisiana case, and that they would be given an opportunity to introduce much of the evidence which they have been so industriously piling up in the Louisiana case before Congress. On the other hand, a declaration that no evidence would be taken would, it was supposed, settle all important questions, except that in regard to the vote of Oregon, but it is now found that, while the representatives of both parties consider the vote of yesterday as very important, no one believes it to be as conclusive in its results as was anticipated.

A TOLD YOU SO.

The discussions among the Democrats have been far more excited and interesting to-day than in the Republican ranks. The opposition may be divided into two great classes, the majority who supported the compromise measure, and the minority who voted against it. The latter has asserted itself to-day with more vehemence than at any time since the Electoral bill was reported. The ad hominum argument, "I told you so," "It was a selling out of the party," has been heard on every side among the few Democrats who voted against the bill, and the bitterness which they have always felt against the leaders who carried it through as a party measure has been greatly intensified. If the future decisions of the Commission should continue to be adverse to the Democracy there will be an insurrection within that party, led by such men as Blackburn, Mills, and others who opposed the bill, and who will have some basis at least for an accusation against the more conservative leaders of having betrayed the party's interest.

SPRINGER'S HOPES.

Mr. Springer, one of the members of the Committee which framed the Compromise bill, says that if the tribunal finds the same law for the Republicans that it has for the Democrats, the same principle which will give Florida to Hayes will give one vote in Oregon to Tilden, or at least decide that there were only two Electors. Springer has never approved of counting the Cronin vote, but, with other Democrats with similar opinions, will be glad to secure Tilden's election even by Cronin's vote, if Florida is given to Hayes. Springer is confident that the main reliance of the Democrats

IS IN LOUISIANA.

He there denies the right of the Returning Board ever to canvass the votes of the Electors. There are besides, he says, two cases of ineligible Electors, the proof of whose ineligibility is very much more complete for the Democrats than that of the Florida Elector. As to Illinois, Springer insists that Chaffee is now a United States Commissioner in Judge Treat's Court, and was at the time of the election, and if he had time he would prove this by transcript and by affidavits. Those documents have not yet been received here, and if the Joint Convention should be on Saturday, as now it seems probable, it would be too late to present this evidence, as, without objection,

ILLINOIS WILL BE COUNTED

in the call in joint convention. The case in no event could go to the Electoral tribunal under the law, and the only purpose in presenting objection would be either to consume time, or, as Springer puts it, to show the people that there is a God in Israel.

Lamar, to his confidential friends, says without reserve that he has now little expectation that the tribunal will secure Tilden's election. The greater part of the Representatives from the Cotton States share this opinion. Mills, of Texas, who was opposed to the bill from the first, feels that on party grounds he was fully justified in his opposition. He anticipates the election of Hayes, and that this result would be an undivided evil for the South. He hopes that the successful candidate, whoever he is, will endeavor to provide

A GOOD GOVERNMENT.

That is what the people want. In the event of the election of Hayes, he thought that the discipline of the Democratic party would not be as strict as it has been, and that many Democrats would act independently of party affiliation. There is no concealment among Southern Democrats of the belief that the success of Hayes will result in a considerable disintegration of the Democratic party South. This is especially true of the Representatives from the Cotton States.

THE ARGUMENTS.

A LITTLE TESTIMONY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—The Commission reassembled in open session at 11 o'clock. Counsel on both sides were present, except Judge Black. Justice Clifford stated that proceedings were now in order, under the orders adopted by the Commission yesterday.

Mr. Green, of counsel on the Democratic side, called as a witness George P. Rae, of Florida, who resides in Tallahassee, and is the Attorney-General of the State.

Question—Were you present when the writ of quo warranto was served?

Evarts objected to the question as not within the order of the Court.

Green said they proposed to fix the date of the quo warranto proceedings, as they did not consider that the order or the Commission excluded that question.

The question was than put to the Court and the objection of Mr. Evarts was sustained.

HUMPHREYS.

Mr. F. C. Humphreys having been identified, Counselor Green presented the commission of Mr. Humphreys and the certificate from the Clerk of the Court in which the commission was filed, that no resignation had been filed up to Jan. 24, 1877.

Mr. Humphreys was called on the Republican side, and examined by Mr. Stoughton. He testified that he resigned the office of United States Commissioner, and his resignation was accepted Oct. 4 by Judge Woods, from whose office it came. The witness produced the written acceptance of his resignation.

Mr. Merrick objected to the production of this paper, as it was an act of an individual, and not an act of the Court. To Mr. Stoughton—The paper was received from Judge Woods in answer to his resignation, saying that it was accepted, and that until he (Judge Woods) could come to Pensacola and hold Court, his duties would be discharged by the Collector of the Port.

MERRICK OBJECTS.

The introduction of a letter from Hiram Potter, the Collector of Customs, dated Oct. 5, 1876, asking the witness to turn over the books and papers of his office, was objected to by Mr. Merrick.

The witness stated that he did turn over the office, and had not exercised the functions of the office since.

Cross-examined by Mr. Green—The letter was addressed to Judge Woods, at Newark, O., and the reply came from there. There had been no session of the court at Pensacola since that time.

The testimony here closed.

Justice Clifford announced that the whole case was now ready for argument, and, under the third rule, each side would be allowed two hours.

Mr. Merrick said they had to ask the indulgence of being heard by three counsel, and that, as some important questions had arisen this morning, the time be extended another hour.

The Commission

GRANTED THE EXTENSION ASKED,

and Judge Hoadley addressed the Commission. He contended that the tender of this resignation to the Judge in Ohio, and his acceptance of the same by the Judge, was not an act of the Circuit Court of Florida, and that, therefore, the resignation of Humphreys had not been legally accepted, and he was, consequently, at this time holding an office of profit and trust under the United States, and therefore was ineligible as an Elector. The effect of disqualification extended not only to the Elector, but to the State which appointed him. This view he supported with quotations from debates when the Constitution was framed, holding that the selection of an ineligible Elector worked a forfeiture of the vote of the State. It was intended to protect the several States against the illegitimate use of the Federal power in any one State. Time had not shown that the evils from the Federal interference were any less than our forefathers had apprehended. In 1837

FIVE POSTMASTERS

were among the Electors, and Mr. Clay introduced a resolution directing a Joint Committee to inquire into this infringement of a clause of the Constitution. It was then held that it was the duty of Congress to take the testimony and inquire into the facts. The Committee did not find time to ascertain whether parties of the same name were the same individuals, and as their votes would not change the result, the idea was entertained, although the Committee did not so think, that a single disqualified Elector vitiated the whole Electoral vote. Judge Hoadley quoted English authorities to show that in the event of the election of an ineligible individual, the election was void. There was no American precedent to the contrary, although the a failure to elect upon the other candidates. In the Pennsylvania case, where the candidate was disqualified, the election

WENT BACK TO THE PEOPLE.

In the Indiana cases, the next highest candidate had been elected, and in other cases the party had been unseated without seating his opponent. The acts of Congress indicated a disposition to furnish a remedy where the disqualified Electors had been chosen, as when it was provided that the State might select a new Elector where one disqualified had been chosen. The State having failed to take advantage of the 134th section of the Revised Statutes, and having failed to remedy the non-election, there was a vacancy, and one vote was claimed lost to the State. He referred to the decision of the Judges in the late Rhode Island cases, to the effect that the ineligibility of one candidate worked a vacancy, which could be filled by the Legislature, and argued that had the office not been filled, there would have a vacancy existed in that State. Florida, like Rhode Island, had ample opportunity to correct the error and filled the vacancy had she chosen to avail herself of it.

Mr. Green desired to call the attention of the Commission to the claims that the letter of Humphreys to Judge Woods and the reply of the same were not an act of the court, and that the certificate of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Florida, read this morning, showed that the resignation had not been made a matter of record in the office of the Court. He discussed the case under the first part of the order of the Court to consider only the papers contained in the package opened by the President of the Senate.

He argued that the formal character of Certificate No. 2 entitled it to some consideration by the Commission, and contended that the statutes and actions of the courts of the State were matters that the Commission should inquire into and establish the eligibility of the Certificate No. 1.

The Commission had before them, in the third certificate, not only the certificate of the Governor, but a tabulated statement of the precise number of votes cast in each county in the State for the different candidates. This certificate had the authority of the Executive, Judiciary, and Legislature, all speaking in a unanimous and united voice upon the question which is to be decided by this tribunal. It might be said that the third certificate did not arrive in Washington by the first Wednesday in January, and was therefore too late. He cited the authorities to sustain this proposition: that the clause was directory and not mandatory. The main fact was, "Did the Electors vote according to the constitutional requirements," and the mere transmission of their message to the Vice-President was incidental matter, and the time within the prescribed limits was not the essence of the transaction. The main point was that the votes should be received

BEFORE THE COUNT TOOK PLACE.

He claimed that the lists submitted with Certificate No. 3 were effectual, and that a delay in the performance of a plain duty did not prevent the performance of that duty.

In conclusion, Mr. Green contended that the laws passed by the Legislature of Florida since Jan. 1 in relation to the recent election were not ex post facto laws within the meaning of the Constitution. He gave notice to the other side that under the order of the Court they should insist that the Commission could look into the proceedings under quo warranto.

MR. SHELLABARGER

followed on the other side. He said, since he heard the decision of the Commission refusing to hear testimony in relation to the quo warranto proceedings, he had thought all discussion of that subject uncalled for. In the papers laid before the two Houses there was but one allusion to these proceedings in quo warranto, and that was in the certificate of Gov. Drew. Those proceedings were not before the Commission, and could not be brought here by the allusion in the Governor's message. He submitted the proposition that all acts in relation to the accomplishment of a certain act must anticipate the act itself, and on this proposition every act that followed the Electoral vote was excluded. He contended that the power of a State was limited to appointment, and that no act pertaining to appointment could be had after appointment had been made and the office had passed away.

Mr. Thurman asked, supposing the case to be as stated, would there be action looking to an inquiry whether any appointment was made?

Mr. Shellabarger said that when all that could be done by the State had been done according to the requirements of the law of the State existing on the day of the election, the power of the State passed away, and it became thereafter a Federal trust. The power of the State was on that day forever ended. He conceded that it was in the power of the State to try by her own machinery the power of her Electors, but the scrutiny must be made prior to the discharge of the functions of the office. Machinery to contest an election after the office had passed away would, he said, be an absurdity.

EVARTS.

Mr. Evarts closed the argument on the Republican side. He said the Commission has decided that in one particular it will receive evidence touching the eligibility of one of the Florida Electors (Humphreys). I do not understand the Commission to have ever passed the question what the effect is as to the acceptance or rejection of the vote thus challenged for ineligibility, but to have decided that on that point it will receive evidence which may be offered, first, as to whether the objection taken to Humphreys' vote is maintainable, and, secondly, whether, if maintainable and maintained, the methods of the Constitution permit of any rejection from the certified vote transmitted and opened on that ground.

Mr. Evarts went on to argue that the evidence in regard to Humphreys holding office fell short of showing that he was in office at the time of casting the Electoral vote, and that the burden of proving it rested on the side that made the objection. Was it, he asked, to be pretended that, under the law, there was any power to hold the occupant of a civil office to the performance of its duties

A MOMENT BEYOND HIS WILL?

The authorities, he said, were clear as to the right of a citizen resigning an office even without his resignation being accepted. All that was necessary was to make a public vacation of the office.

He then went on to say: This subject, then, being rejected from further consideration, I understand that there is no matter left but for execution by this Commission of the duty accorded to it by the act of Congress under which it is organized, to determine out of the material of these three certificates what and how many votes are to be counted for the State of Florida.

Mr. Evarts said that the first certificate includes, with every degree of certainty and assurance, the votes of the State of Florida, and went on to argue against the second and third certificates. What, said he, are the prodigious claims here, that, by a lawsuit in a State court the State's complete vote is to be retrieved and reversed, and that when a Judge of a State court has so decided the Supreme Court of the United States must make a low obeisance to Mr. Judge White, and say, "That is the end of the law; that is the fiat of the State." Well, suppose that we do succeed in counting a President in, and suppose that a quo warranto is started to prove that the President in his seat should be dislodged because some votes counted for him were not cast by de jure Electors, then it is proposed that the decision of the State court is the "be-all" and the end-all" of this inquiry.

WHAT SORT OF A GOVERNMENT,

what sort of a Presidency, what sort of muniments and protection of regularity and permanence of authority under the Constitution are provided by a scheme of perpetual four years' dependency upon a quo warranto in the State of Nevada or of Florida? You must never lose sight of the matter that you are to advise what votes and how many shall be counted by the two Houses, and when you have determined that extraneous evidence shall not invade the regularity of a finished transaction of a State, you have determined as by a double decision that it shall not be invaded, disparaged, or exposed to any question by a mere certificate, which is its own agent and author, a volunteer in disturbance in the counting of votes.

MERRICK.

Mr. Merrick closed the argument on the Democratic side. He said the burden of proof rested on the other side, to show that at the time of casting the Electoral vote Humphreys did not hold the office. He argued that until the resignation was accepted by the power that conferred the office, and that fact appeared on the record, he must be held to be still occupying the office.

Representative Hoar put the case of an officeholder being elected to the Senate, and asked whether, if his resignation of the office were not accepted, he was thereby to be kept from his seat.

Mr. Merrick replied that the fact of his being admitted to his seat in the Senate would be a discharge from the office which he had held, provided he had, prior to that time, tendered his resignation.

Mr. Hoar inquired whether the same rule would not apply in case of an Elector as well as in case of a Senator.

Mr. Merrick replied that in case of a Senator the disability would be only personal, while in that of an Elector it was impersonal; in other words, the State was

POSITIVELY FORBIDDEN

to appoint an officeholder as an Elector. It was a limitation upon the power of the State, and not a personal disability of the man.

Representative Abbott—You also claim that, even if the acceptance of the resignation was not necessary, the resignation itself must be made to the Court.

Mr. Merrick—Unquestionably the resignation must be made to the power that gave the appointment. Suppose Humphreys had resigned to the Clerk of the Court, addressing a private letter to the Clerk at Newark, O. Would that be sufficient?

The Presiding Justice—But if he sent it to the Judge, and the Judge directed it to be filed?

Mr. Merrick—If that is done while the Court is in session, then it is act of Court.

Representative Garfield—Do you hold that in case of a long vacation, or in case of a court being abolished by law, or in case of the death of a Judge who gave the appointment, this officer

NEVER COULD HAVE RESIGNED?

Mr. Merrick—I should have referred that case to one of the Returning Boards in the South. I hardly know what reply to make.

Mr. Garfield—I understood your position to be that he could not resign except while the Court was in session.

Mr. Merrick—I presume that the death and extinction of the office, and abolition of a government, and wiping out of a nation, make exceptions to all principles of law.

Justice Miller—You say that the distinction between the man who accepts the office of Senator and the man who accepts the office of Elector is that in one case the objection goes to the power of the State and in the other case it does not. What is the difference in the question of the power of a State?

Mr. Merrick—In one case the prohibition is that no person shall be a Representative or Senator who has not attained a certain age; in the other case it is that no person shall be appointed Elector who holds an office of trust or profit. Wherever there is power given to do an act, the donee of the power can only exercise it according to the precise restrictions and limitations of the donation.

Mr. Merrick then passed on to the question of the rival certificates, and was arguing in favor of the legitimacy of the second and third certificates (the Tilden certificates).

Senator Thurman—Suppose the Tilden Electors had not voted at all, would it be competent to show by subsequent State proceedings that the Hayes Electors, who did vote, had no title? That is

THE REAL QUESTION.

Mr. Merrick—Most unquestionably. The State cannot have her voice simulated, whether her real voice is spoken or not. It appears that on this occasion the true voice of the State was spoken, but if it had not been there could have been no more power and vigor in the simulated tones of her voice to reach the councils of the Federal Government than there is when these simulated tones come ringing along with those of the true sentiment of her people. The State is not to be deceived, defrauded, and cheated. She might, prior to the time that this Elector vote was cast, have instituted her quo warranto, standing in her own tribunals clothed with the majesty of her executive power and appealing to her judicial authority, and asked these men, "By what warrant do you presume to exercise the power of this State?" And, so standing, she could have stripped from them the Government they have stolen; stripped from their shoulders her livery, which they had stolen to serve the devil in.

Mr. Merrick then quoted a number of authorities from the Supreme Court, showing that the uniform rule was for that Court to follow the State decisions on the subject of local laws of the State, and commented on some of Judge Bradley's opinions to that effect. Mr. Merrick claimed in conclusion that the record of quo warranto proceedings was before the Commission, if not as evidence, at least as showing the law of the State of Florida, and that it informed the Commission that, according to the law of Florida, the Hayes Electors were not appointed, and that the Tilden Electors were.

The Commission adjourned till 10 to-morrow.

TO-DAY.

The Electoral Commissioners will take the Florida case into private consideration early to-morrow morning, and it is expected they will reach a decision during the day. The Democrats have little hope for anything more favorable to them than the throwing out of the Humphrey Electoral vote.

The contest in the Louisiana case will be over the legality of the Returning Board itself, the law calling for five members, and the four members who acted not filling the vacancy. It will be claimed that there has been no canvass of the votes, and that no Electors have been appointed. Prominent Democrats say the Commission has adopted a line of precedence that must throw out the vote of Watts, the Oregon Postmaster.

PRESS OPINIONS.

THE NEW YORK PAPERS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The decision of the Electoral Commission in the case of Florida is the subject of the leaders to-day in the several journals.

From the *Tribune*: "The decision is a great victory for the friends of Gov. Hayes, masked, however, in such a way that the Democrats feign to regard it as not quite a crushing defeat of Tilden. It has still to be decided which of the three sets of papers contains the Electoral vote of Florida, but there cannot be much difference of opinion as to what the decision will be. The first of the three has all the conditions of regularity. With the contest narrowed to the lines marked out by this decision, all the elaborate preparations of the Democracy come to naught. The testimony which D. D. Field has been trying to smuggle into the court-room falls to the ground; the bulldozing of witnesses has been in vain; Littlefield and Maddox lied for nothing; Gov. Wells ceases to be an object of interest, and Tilden's attorney from the Seventh District of New York exhibits himself to mankind as the noisiest and most conspicuous failure of the Forty-fourth Congress, for, of course, all attempts to impeach the vote of Louisiana are now useless. The regularity of the Hayes certificates from that State is manifest—indeed, is not seriously disputed. There is no reason to suppose that the Commission will take any other view of the extraordinary performance of the Oregon Democratic Electoral College of one than has been taken by all people of impartiality and common sense."

From the *Times*: "The only thing which remains for the Commission to decide is, which certificate contained the votes of those Electors which the State of Florida appointed, and on the face of the contents of the certificates there is hardly room for any doubt as to what the decision will be. The decision of the Commission to consider the eligibility of Humphreys does not seem of any essential importance in the Florida case. Of its force as a precedent, it is too soon to judge."

From the *Herald*: "In the immediate eagerness to know the practical consequence of any decision in this case, opinions of that consequence are reached by very hasty processes, and opinions of this sort already contemplate this judgment as a point gained from the Republican candidate; and we hear, consequently, of the discouragement of the Democrats. It is not certain that the decision given, viewed in all its possible applications, will be advantageous for Hayes."

From the *Sun*: "The evidence to be considered was described by Mr. Ferry, in transmitting it, as documents purporting to be Electoral certificates, objections made thereto in joint session, and accompanying papers. The proceedings of the Canvassing Board cannot be inquired into."

From the *World*: "Whatever the result may be in the Florida case, the public will hardly adopt the conclusion that the Commission is incapacitated from considering the facts and testimony taken by the Convention of the two Houses, or that it is shut off from the methods of inquiry practiced on all former occasions, when any inquiry was necessary to such degree that it can avail itself of no information except such as may be filtered through the President of the Senate. Nothing can be clearer than that it is the duty of the Commission to find out, not who has got the certificate, but who was duly appointed; nor can it be disguised that the rumor that the Judges of the Supreme Court, on this occasion, divided according to party connections, has awakened some surprise, alarm, and distrust in the public mind."

VARIOUS.

VERY CONFIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—Gov. Hayes' friends are very confident of his success. Gov. Noyes, who has been here several days on a special mission of observation, left to-night for Columbus to notify Hayes that in his judgment his success is certain. Noyes, it is known, does not take this message until after careful and protracted conferences with members of the Electoral Tribunal. Jerre Black is absolutely hopeless.

WHAT IS TO BE.

There was a sequel to this Returning Board episode, which serves to illustrate the feeling of a good many Democratic members as to the decision of the Electoral Tribunal. Carr, of Indiana, asked leave to offer a resolution assuming that the Electoral Commission had decided that they would not go behind the returns of a State; that it was therefore not competent for this House to inquire into the acts of a Returning Board, no matter what rascalities they had been guilty of; that it was therefore unnecessary to further inquire into questions affecting the Louisiana election; that there was accordingly no necessity to hold Wells and Anderson further in custody for contempt, and that they be discharged. The resolution excited a great deal of laughter and was objected to.

DEMOCRATIC DODGES.

The Democrats are disposed to make more of the alleged ineligibility of Chaffee, the Illinois Elector, than was expected. The Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms arrived at Springfield to-night. If he does not find Chaffee there he will proceed to Shelbyville. Certified copies of Chaffee's appointment as United States Commissioner and of his acts have been sent for, and are expected. It is claimed a defect has been found in the Electoral bill which will permit an indefinite time for debate in the two Houses on the question whether the award of the Electoral Tribunal shall be received or rejected. There is no provision in the bill limiting the time of debate upon this question, and it would be possible for the Democratic House to filibuster and defeat the entire work of the Tribunal. When the Joint Convention next convenes Georgia will be called first, Illinois next. It is understood to be the plan of the Democrats to discuss the report of the award of the Court in the Florida case, if it shall be for Hayes, long enough to

HAVE THE ILLINOIS CASE PREPARED.

The Democrats make the point in the Louisiana case that the Returning-Board law does not give the Board authority to canvass the vote for Presidential Electors, and that that vote, under the law of 1868-'70, must be canvassed by the three principal State officers. They will include in their protest of the count of Louisiana the allegation that the entire eight Hayes Electors are ineligible because they were returned by the Returning Board. The strong point they will urge is the ineligibility of Brewster, Surveyor General. It is manifest that most of the Democrats hope to have votes enough thrown out to have the election made by the House and Senate. No one expects to save Hendricks.

JUDGE LEVISSE,

of Louisiana, the Hayes Elector who was offered $100,000 on the 5th day of December to cast his vote for Tilden, is now here, and will testify to-morrow before the Howe Senate Committee. This amount, with the $200,000 offered to Gen. Anderson by Dr. Robertson, and $200,000 offered by Duncan Kenner to Mr. Wells, and the $50,000 offered to the Hayes Elector, Judge Macks, aggregates over half a million of Tilden money that was ready for distribution in Louisiana to defeat Hayes.

WEST VIRGINIA.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—Albert Peyser, the alleged ineligible Democratic Elector from West Virginia, arrived here this morning in obedience to a subpœna from the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. It is claimed that Peyser is a native of Poland, and has never been a naturalized citizen of this country. Several witnesses have been subpœnaed to testify in the case. Peyser claims to be a native of New York State.

THE RETURNING BOARD.

WELLS' TREATMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—The Democratic party, which is responsible for the series of terrible outrages in the South, to-day decided by a partisan vote that Wells, of the Louisiana Returning Board, an old man of more than 70, stretched on a fever bed, shall be confined in an unhealthy dungeon-room in the crypt of the Capitol, poisoned with gas-damp, fetid with odors, into which the sunlight never enters. There is not one single palliating circumstance in the action of the Democrats. They have for the first time established the principle of the Spanish Inquisition in the National Capital, and have declared that an imprisonment for contempt is one of the processes in a proceeding of torture. Clymer, the witness of the Belknap trial, avowed that he has little sympathy with Wells' sufferings because there had been strange doings in Louisiana.

HABEAS CORPUS TO BE APPLIED FOR.

Counsel for Gov. Wells and Anderson will to-morrow apply for a writ of habeas corpus in the Supreme Court of the District for their release. The refusal of the House to give them healthy quarters induced this action. In consequence of the condition of the cell Gov. Wells has been afflicted with constant nausea for several days.

After the debate in the House to-day several members visited him, the stringent surveillance having been a little relaxed. Ben Hill was among them. He pronounced the place unwholesome. Wells says that he has been repeatedly refused many necessary articles of diet. Wells and Anderson both declare to-night that they are prepared at any time to disclose to the Commission their entire official action as Returning officers, and everything else relating to the Returning Board, but do not hold themselves responsible for matters not within their knowledge, concerning which Field insists they should testify.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The Hon. John Jay was installed President of the Union League Club to-night, and spoke briefly of the present outlook. After alluding to the position of the blacks, and the almost total disappearance of the colored vote in parts of Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, and other States, he said that, while the Electoral Commission could not look into the methods of the Electoral canvass, the Senatorial Committee appointed under Judge Edmunds' resolution should give the truth on this sad subject, which so nearly involves the national faith. However black the recent past,

THE CLUB HAD FACED A GLOOMIER OUTLOOK,

and seen it vanish before the light of freedom and intelligence. They had been assured from the South that, with the election of the Democratic candidate, the lost cause would be regained, and, in that case, the Club must consider methods of constitutional opposition. If the Commission declared—what they all believed—that Gov. Hayes is the President-elect, pleasanter duties awaited them, and they would give him the firmest support and frankest counsel in carrying out the political and civil service reform, the lack of which had almost wrecked the Republican party, with its matchless and heroic record.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—The credentials of Senator-elect Garland (Arkansas) were filed.

Mr. West reported the Post-Office Appropriation bill and amendments. Ordered printed, and to lie on the table.

Mr. Windom called up the House bill to provide for the payment of John B. Eads for constructing the jetties at the South Pass. After discussion, by a vote of 30 to 24, the bill was indefinitely postponed, and the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill was resumed.

Various amendments as reported by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to, among them the following: Increasing the appropriation for the purchase of flour and meat for the Crow Indians from $75,000 to $100,000; appropriating $7,000 for pay of additional employes of the several agencies for the Sioux in Nebraska and Dakota; appropriating $50,000 for the selection of a location and construction of necessary buildings and removal of the Yankton Sioux to the Missouri River, and increasing the appropriation for the subsistence of said Indians and the Ponca Sioux from $1,000,000 to $1,250,000.

The Committee reported an amendment appropriating $15,000 for the removal of the Poncas from Nebraska to the Indian Territory. Agreed to.

The House of Representatives inserted a clause as follows, "And the President of the United States is hereby directed to prohibit the removal of any portion of said Sioux Indians to the Indian Territory, unless the same shall be hereafter authorized by Congress." The Senate Committee on Appropriations reported an amendment striking out that clause, and it was agreed to.

Other amendments reported by the Committee were agreed to as follows: Appropriating $15,000 for the erection of agency-buildings upon the southern portion of the reservation; increasing the appropriation for the Sioux Indians at the Fort Peck Agency, Assinaboines and Grosventres, from $75,000 to $100,000; increasing the appropriations for the support of schools not otherwise provided for from $25,000 to $40,000, appropriating $10,000 for Indian police on several Indian reservations, and $58,085 for the payment to such members of the Miami and Confederate bands of Kaskaskas, Peoria, Piankashaw, and Wea Indians, as elect to become citizens of the United States of their proportion of the tribal moneys; appropriating $20,000 from the Great and Little Osage fund for the education of forty Indian youths at various institutions of learning in the United States.

The Committee on Appropriations reported an amendment striking out the fourth section of the bill as it come from the House of Representatives, authorizing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to use the money appropriated for one tribe for another, whenever in his judgment it can be advantageously used for such other tribe, and it was agreed to.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee concurred in, and the bill passed.

Messrs. Windom, Sherman, and Wallace were appointed members of the Conference Committee on the bill appropriating $850,000 to provide for the deficiency in the appropriation for public printing and binding during the present fiscal year.

Mr. Paddock, at his own request, was excused from further service on the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and Mr. Harvey, at his own request, was excused from further service on the Committee on Agriculture. The

ressident pro tem. was authorized to fill the acancies.

The Chair laid before the Senate the bill informally laid aside yesterday to amend the acific Railroad acts in order that it should come p as unfinished business to-morrow.

The Senate went into executive session, and, hen the doors reopened, took a recess until 10 o-morrow.

HOUSE.

Soon after business was begun in the House of Representatives to-day, Mr. Hale rose to a privileged question, and read a letter addressed to him from J. Madison Wells and Thomas C. Anderson, stating they were confined in a damp, dark dungeon of the cellar of the Capitol; that yesterday, by order of the Speaker, they had been transferred to a much better room, and that they had been brought back to the cells by order of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and that on account of bad air in the cell one of them, Gov. Wells, was now on his sick bed. Mr. Hale said his attention had been called by this letter to the matter, and he had gone to the cell in which the prisoners were confined, and had found it a damp, dark room, into which a gleam of sunlight could never penetrate, and which had to be illuminated by gas. The air was poisonous, and one of the prisoners, an old man over 70 years old, was laid on his bed of sickness. It was inhuman to keep them in such a room, and he therefore offered a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove the prisoners to a well-lighted and well-ventilated room, where their health may not be endangered.

Mr. Cox said it was in this same cell that a Republican Congress had incarcerated Stewart and Irwin. The prisoners were confined in close custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, but they could release themselves by simply purging themselves of contempt of the House and answering questions which they had refused to answer.

Mr. McCrary inquired what questions they had refused to answer.

Mr. Cox—They have refused to produce certain papers.

Mr. McCrary—They are confined for not producing what was not in their possession.

Mr. Cox—The House had already disposed of that question. The resolution was, in his judgment, a reproach on the Sergeant-at-Arms. The witnesses had simply been treated as other witnesses had been.

Mr. Wilson spoke in favor of the resolution, and stated that, after frequent fruitless attempts to see the witnesses, he had succeeded in so doing only by an order from the Speaker. When he did succeed, he found the witnesses in a small, ill-ventilated cell. He could not escape the impression that the officers in the Sergeant-at-Arms' office did not wish the prisoners to be well treated. He honored the Speaker for his honest efforts to relieve their sufferings. It was abhorrent to the feelings of the American people that the House should treat with such cruelty an old man over 70 years old because he had stood up for what he knew was right.

The Speaker said that witnesses were not in his charge, but, as he had charge of the rooms in the Capitol, he had ordered that the prisoners should be transferred to the room of the Committee on Education, but that Committee had objected, and the Sergeant-at-Arms had no power to do anything but remove them once more to their former room.

Mr. Wood said he did not wish the House to be regarded by the country as doing an inhuman action, but he thought before acting on the resolution the House should require a certificate from some doctor stating that the health of the prisoners would be impaired or endangered by their confinement in that particular room. That had been the custom always in cases where a prisoner complained of his accommodation.

Mr. Conger thought there could be no pretense of right or justice on the side of any party which should perpetrate such a cruelty as to confine prisoners in a room in which their health would be undermined simply because they refused to produce certain papers which it was not in their power to produce. The mere statement of that to the common American mind would produce the conviction of infamous wrong done by this House, and no man would dare attempt to justify such conduct, which reminded one of the days of the thumb-screw and Inquisition.

Mr. Clymer, on behalf of the Sergeant-at-Arms, said that that officer had done all in his power for the purpose of rendering prisoners comfortable. The room they occupied was well heated, lighted, and ventilated. It was the room which had been used for the same purpose by preceding Congresses. They were allowed to have conversations with their friends.

Mr. Conger—Many members have sought access to them and been denied.

The Speaker explained by calling attention to the fact that the resolution which placed the recusant witnesses in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms directed that they should be held in "close custody."

Mr. Banks thought, when the House adopted that resolution, it had not intended that an inquisition should be established which should compel the prisoners to disclose what they did not desire to disclose. He also wished to call attention to the fact that the prisoners had not been kept in "close custody," as the resolution directed, but that they had been taken before the Committee of the House and compelled to give testimony without any order of the House allowing them to be brought out of custody.

Mr. Sparks stated that all the time the prisoners were before the Committee they had been in charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Banks replied that when a witness was testifying before a committee he was a free man.

After some further discussion, Mr. Hale called the previous question on the adoption of the resolution, but, the Democrats voting against it, the previous question was not ordered.

Mr. Cox moved to refer the resolution to the Special Committee on the Election in Louisiana with instructions to report speedily to the House whether such state of affairs does exist as is stated in the communication from J. Madison Wells and Thomas C. Anderson.

Mr. Wood said that the Republican side of the House was endeavoring to mislead the country as to the true state of affairs, and to throw upon the majority of the House the stigma of inhumanity towards its prisoners. Those prisoners had refused to produce papers which might have settled the Presidential question, and might have prevented the present lamentable condition of affairs.

Mr. Cox thought that the action of the minority of the House looked too much like lionizing the Louisiana Returning Board, and making a pretense of humanity in so doing. The room in which the prisoners were confined was well-ventilated and well-lighted—[Mr. Hale—"It is neither."] and well-heated. The prisoners were taken every day to the House restaurant, where, if they were to die, they would die of repletion, and yet the gentlemen on the other side had the impression that the prisoners were getting as thin as Death, the skeleton, and Time, the shadow. If that were so, why did not their friends advise them to produce the papers demanded of them? If it had not been that certain threats had been made to kill. If it had not been that one of the witnesses had been a walking arsenal, they might long since have been allowed privileges which the gentleman from Maine (Hale) himself enjoyed. If there was any foundation to the complaint which they made, he hoped the Committee on Louisiana Affairs would examine into it and remedy it.

The resolution was then referred—yeas, 145; nays, 89.

Mr. Buckner introduced a bill abolishing the Board of Commissioners of Police of the District of Columbia. Referred.

A. S. Williams (Mich.) introduced a bill repealing the statutes prohibiting appointments and promotion in the staff of the army. Referred.

Mr. Carr asked leave to offer a resolution reciting that the Electoral Commission has refused to go behind the returns and admit testimony taken in the Southern States by the House Committees, and directing that members of the Louisiana Returning Board be released from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Messrs. Eden, Bland, and others objected.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Appropriation bill, Mr. Eden in the chair.

Mr. Foster made a formal amendment in order to correct the statement made a day or two ago by Mr. Randall that the majority of the House had last year reduced the expenditures of the Government $30,000,000. It had reduced the expenditures actually about $23,000,000 from which must be subtracted $6,000,000, which would be expended this year in deficiencies, leaving about $17,000,000 reduction.

Mr. Randall compared the appropriation made by the Forty-third Congress and those made by the Forty-fourth Congress. In the two sessions of the Forty-third Congress there had been appropriated $359,000,000. In the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress there had been appropriated $148,000,000. The probabilities were that this year the appropriation would amount to $142,000,000, making an aggregate for the two sessions of the Forty-fourth Congress an appropriation of $290,000,000, which would be a reduction from the appropriations of the last Congress of $69,000,000. If the Senate had not last year resisted the efforts of the House in the direction of economy, that reduction would have amounted to $80,000,000.

Mr. Foster said that it was merely a matter of judgment. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Randall) said that the reduction last year had been $30,000,000, while he held that it had been but $17,000,000. Time would show who was right.

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

The first vote was on the amendment adopted in Committee of the Whole, appropriating $500,000 for the payment of a number of claims against the Interior Department for services rendered that Department in the way of transportation of supplies, etc.

Mr. Waldron opposed the amendment, and called attention to the fact that a large number of the items embraced in the amendment were for the benefit of the Union Pacific Railroad.

After discussion by Messrs. Stone (Mo.), Luttrell, Hancock, and Belford in favor of the amendment, and by Messrs. Clymer, Eden, Bright, and Atkins against it, the bill went over without action, and the House took a recess until 10 to-morrow.

THE GREENBACKERS.

PREPARING FOR THE MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN.

A special meeting of the Greenbackers was held last evening in the Tremont club-rooms, William McNally in the chair, and B. J. Murphy temporary Scribe.

Mr. S. F. Norton, who had been in Springfield during the Senatorial contest, was called upon to make a few remarks. He said that the Independent members of the Legislature had proved true to their principles, and, with the aid of the Democrats, succeeded in electing an Independent United States Senator. He could not see how the Republicans could claim Judge Davis, because they didn't vote for him; the Democrats didn't want him, but were obliged finally to accept him as the candidate of the Independents. The speaker then rehearsed the history of the Logan defeat, with which the public is familiar. He thought from all he could learn that Judge Davis was in full sympathy with the principles of the Greenback party.

Mr. R. E. Hoyt offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we regard the scheme proposed by President Grant in his second special message to Congress, looking to the speedy resumption of specie-payments, as the crowning folly of the present Administration, put forth in the interest of the money power, and calculated to plunge the people still deeper into bankruptcy and financial ruin.

Resolved, That the only proper way of placing greenbacks on a par with gold is to make them a full and legal tender, receivable for all debts, public and private.

Resolved, That we heartily rejoice over the election to the United States Senate of that honest and able statesman, the Hon. David Davis, believing him to be fully in sympathy with the greenback or legal-tender reform movement.

Resolved, That our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to the thirteen Independent members of the Illinois Legislature who went into the Senatorial contest with no party collars around their necks and gallantly "fought it out on that line" until they had secured the election of a *statesman* to fill the office now held by Gen. Logan.

Resolved, That this meeting adopt some plan looking to the immediate and thorough reorganization of the legal-tender forces in this city and county, that we may be prepared to act unitedly and effectively at the coming spring election and at subsequent elections.

REORGANIZATION NEEDED.

Mr. McNally abandoned the chair to George S. Bowen, and addressed the meeting on the necessity of a reorganization which will do away with the primary-election system, which he pronounced an unmitigated fraud. He suggested a call of the wards, so that the friends of the cause could be ascertained and numbered, and made a motion to that effect, which was adopted.

The call was then proceeded with, and it was ascertained that each ward had from two to five well-developed rag-baby nurses. The country towns did likewise.

"Brick" Pomeroy, in response to an urgent appeal, mounted the rostrum, and stated that he had been brought into communication with a large number of influential men throughout the country who are in favor of greenback principles. A letter from Louisiana stated that, in that section of the South, the future fight would be on finances. Documents were wanted in that State, and also in Texas, explaining the organization of the Northern Greenback party. Texas has 35,000 Greenbackers. Prominent Republicans in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri had written to the speaker, advising him that they would take his paper if it were the advocate of greenbacks only. Letters from New Hampshire indicate that the greenback will be an important factor in the elections in that State. The result of the Independent movement at Springfield has greatly strengthened the Greenback party—has done more for it than the "bar'l" did for Tilden. The speaker announced that he had cut loose from the Democratic herd-book, and hereafter will sail on the greenback ocean, and will support no man for office unless he will unequivocally advocate the principles of the Greenback party. He will also advocate the abolition of the National Banks, and making the greenback a legal-tender for all public and private debts. Every day he heard of the organization of at least ten Greenback Clubs throughout the country. The people are waking up: they are demanding that the rich man must pay taxes on his wealth proportionate to what the poor man is obliged to pay on his poverty. For himself, he will hereafter only buy from a Greenbacker, and when he comes to die, none but a Greenback preacher shall pronounce his funeral sermon. He has got through giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

WORK, NOT TALK.

A. C. Cameron did not think this was the time for making speeches; it was the time for work.

R. E. Hoyt moved that a committee of five be appointed to report at the next meeting candidates for all the offices to be filled at the spring election, with particular reference to Mayor.

A. C. Cameron thought it would be well to perfect the organization of the party before nominating candidates.

Mr. McNally thought likewise.

Mr. Hoyt withdrew his motion.

J. T. Bonfield urged perfect organization previous to the suggestion of any candidates.

James Felch, after a long introductory speech, in which he gave a lamentable account of the resumption of specie in England in 1819-23, and predicted everlasting smash to the United States, if it persisted in its present financial policy, offered a resolution, which he withdrew to allow "Brick" Pomeroy to submit the following:

Resolved, That the representatives from the different wards of the city here assembled to-night are instructed to call a public meeting in their respective wards, one in each precinct, to elect three men from each precinct as members of the general committee, and have this committee from its precincts meet and elect one man from each ward as a member of the Committee on Organization to meet with this organization to perfect it.

J. T. Bonfield offered as an amendment:

Resolved, That the representatives from the different wards here represented call meetings in their respective wards under the constitution and by-laws adopted for the organization of the Independent party, and that the Secretary send copies to the representatives in each ward.

Mr. McNally moved to lay the whole matter on the table. Lost.

Mr. Norton moved as an amendment to the amendment, that all the representatives present be charged with sending delegates to the meeting to be held next Thursday evening. Adopted.

Adjourned.

HYMENEAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Feb. 8.—Kankakee to-day indulged in the luxury of a high-toned wedding, the contracting parties being Miss Nellie C. Mix, of this city, and Mr. George H. Taylor, of the Cleveland Paper Company, Chicago. The ceremony was performed in St. Paul's Church by the Rev. D. S. Phillips, in the presence of a large audience. The bridegroom was attended by Messrs. Thomas Kirkwood, T. B. Culver, John Roe, and W. S. Carver, of Chicago; and the bride by Misses Carrie Mix and Jennie Melk, of Kankakee, and Nellie Goodrich and Miss Culver, of Chicago. The bride was elegantly attired in white gros-grain silk trimmed with heavy brocaded silk point lace and silk fringe. Misses Mix and Melk wore blue silk, Misses Goodrich and Culver, ecru brocade silk. Messrs. James Brown and Wheat Wood, of Chicago, and Duff Sherman and Al Pike, of this city, acted as ushers. After the ceremony the bridal party proceeded to the residence of the bride's parents, where the relatives and a few intimate friends were received. The bride and groom, with their Chicago friends, took the 6 o'clock train for Chicago. The affair was the most stylish Kankakee has ever witnessed.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 8.—The citizens' reception and ball, given to the General Assembly and State officers to-night, was a large and brilliant affair. Gov. and Mrs. Hayes were present.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—The carnival season was inaugurated by the procession of the Knights of Momus. Subject: "Hades, a Dream of Momus," including also a satire on the political events of State and National administration. The streets were well filled with spectators.

FINANCIAL.

BUFFALO, Feb. 8.—Simpson & Dennis, coal dealers, have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors to J. F. Moulton. Liabilities, $45,000.

THE STATE-HOUSE.

Legislators Beginning to Wonder What Their Constituents Will Think.

A Gradual Diminution of the Cheeky Arrogance of the Ring.

The Two Jobs Now Before the Legislature for Richardson's "Reimbursement."

Indications that a Thorough Investigation Cannot Be Thwarted.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 8.—The number of the innocents in the General Assembly who never heard of Richardson and the new State-House steal is daily diminishing. The number of pudding-headed partisans whose notion of fealty to the Republican party consists in the firm belief that no man can be loyal to the Republican party who will not, to the last, shield and defend a thief who calls himself a Republican is also diminishing. At the same time, the ranks of those who hold that their first duty to the party is to expose and punish every thief who in the name of the party has robbed the taxpayers is daily increasing, for they have heard of Richardson and the State-House job. Honorable members whose notions of their duties are no higher than that it is their duty to cover up the rascalities of every official who happens to belong to the party are also awakening to a sense of the fact that

THEIR CONSTITUENTS

demand to know what has become of the three and a half millions that have been expended for the unfinished new State-House of mud and marble, sham and shoddy. For the first time in their official career the Honorables are awakened to a knowledge of the fact that by no official fiction could Richardson be construed (as was done by the new State-House Commissioners) to be the Penitentiary. Also, that big profits paid on the stone-work job swindle to Richardson cannot be pretended to have been paid for "the support of the Penitentiary,"—which Richardson has also swindled out of $40,000 or $50,000. Even though the State-House Commissioners in their late report set up that false pretense as an excuse for the exorbitant price they paid for the stone-work for the new State-House, it is now so well known by the public at large that the money was paid to Richardson, that the pretense of having to "support the Penitentiary" at the expense of the State-House fund is no longer kept up. The plea of the Ring now is that they have been investigated until the investigation has become a matter of

PERSECUTION.

That is the plea Senator Bosh put forward in behalf of the Ring the other day. At that time Mr. Senator Bosh hadn't heard of Richardson. Mr. Senator Bosh to this time, it is believed, is quite as ignorant of the existence of Richardson as were and are the State-House Commissioners themselves, who contracted with Richardson for the job, in violation of law, and ever since have officially known only the Penitentiary Commissioners, who, since 1872, when Richardson was discovered, have acted as go-betweens and dummies for Richardson. Mr. Senator Bosh is also economical, and fears the expense of a bona fide investigation, conducted in *open* session by a competent Committee appointed to investigate, not to cover up, and which could not hide the testimony by it taken, as was done by the Committee of the Twenty-ninth Assembly which, by some accident, discovered Richardson and straightway whitewashed his job. Mr. Senator Bosh hasn't yet discovered that he has talked bosh in all that he said on this subject upon inspiration of the ring and the ring lobby.

THE FACTS ARE NOW KNOWN:

1. That the $1,000,000 worth of stone-work was *not*, as required by law, let to the lowest bidder, but was let to Richardson at fancy prices.
2. That this letting was surreptitiously made and carefully covered up, and ever since has been concealed under the pretended official ignorance of the State-House Commissioners who made it.
3. That to hide the job the State-House Commissioners have pretended to deal with the Penitentiary when, as Commissioner Beveridge has testified, they themselves made the job-contract with Richardson in covert violation of the law requiring the work to be let, after advertisement for proposals, to the lowest bidder.
4. That Richardson has by direct connivance of the State-House Commissioners succeeded in swindling the State out of between $40,000 and $50,000 on the prison-labor contract, besides pocketing the steal on the stone-work.

ALL THESE FACTS

are now pretty well known, and a full investigation is more and more demanded. But this the ring is planning to defeat by having instituted a number of picayune investigations as to picayune matters,—the whole to be wound up with whitewashing reports, and additional appropriations, under guise of "reimbursements of the State-House fund" for moneys expended for the new State-House, but which it is pretended ought to have been charged to something else. The ring project for the defeat of any real investigation and for covering up the enormous steal that has been perpetrated, under

THE SHABBIEST OF FALSE PRETENSES,

is facilitated by the fact that the steal was shared in by thieves who stole under cover of Democracy as well as by those who stole under pretense of being Republicans. Whether the whole rascality will have an additional coat of whitewash put upon it at this session, therefore, remains in doubt. The disgraceful fact, remains the fact, to-wit: That the ring has strength enough to bully and intimidate honest members who know that a big steal has been perpetrated, and is proposed to be perpetrated, but who haven't the courage to rebel against the ring lobby. What is wanted to be known, and what no man can now find out, is precisely how much money has been paid Richardson under this job; what contractors outside the ring would have done the work for, and how much of what the State has been plundered by him and the ring can be recovered.

INQUIRY IS DEMANDED

as to what additional steals were allowed him as drawbacks on work, and for *damages* (!) occasioned by change in the plans; also whether any such quantity of stone as he has been paid for has entered into the new State-House. It might cost a thousand dollars or so to really let daylight in upon this business; but by letting daylight upon it some thousands of what has been stolen might be recovered. At least further stealing of the same sort might be prevented in the finishing of the building. The pudding-heads, the partisans of the sort who instinctively rush to the defense of rings, the picayune economists who would be robbed of a cool million rather than employ a short-hand reporter for a month, and the ring-lobby may defeat any such inquiry; but the indications are that they cannot defeat it.

THE NEW DISGUISE.

By reimbursement is it now that grabs are to be made out of the Treasury to make good the default and deficiencies occasioned by ring stealing. In their report the State-House Commissioners have in columns nicely set apart, for convenience of reference, items of expenditure by them to the amount of $300,000,—all which, they modestly assume, ought not to be chargeable to the fund under their control, though they paid it out of that fund. They ask to be reimbursed—that is, having spent the money, they ask that just so much more shall be given them to expend, and, not having the audacity to come before the public and ask an appropriation, they cover up the grab somewhat as they did Richardson, and ask it as a reimbursement. Already in the Senate they have put in their bill for $100,000 reimbursement grab. This morning came the fellow to it in a bill for the reimbursement of the Penitentiary. Richardson, by connivance and assistance of the two sets of Boards

SWINDLED THE PENITENTIARY

out of $40,000 or $50,000 on his labor contracts, under which he has not paid for the labor that has been worked on the new State-House. This bill, introduced by Granger, appropriates $60,000 for the reimbursement of the Penitentiary for "buildings" erected since 1873, and "other permanent improvements" made during that time. The use of the word "reimbursement," so innocent-sounding, might persuade innocents of guileless order that the Penitentiary Commissioners had put their hands into their own pockets and paid out some $60,000 for permanent improvements and buildings put up on the Penitentiary grounds. But, as a matter of fact, they did nothing of the sort. They never paid a red cent for building improvements or anything else at the Penitentiary, unless such payment was made with the State's own money, appropriated for that purpose.

THERE IS NOTHING AND NOBODY TO BE REIMBURSED.

But $60,000 will cover what Richardson stole from the Penitentiary on his labor-contract. It is easy to ask for it as a reimbursement. If the fact were stated the bill would read thus: "An act to make good what the Penitentiary Commissioners and State-House Commissioners between them permitted Richardson to steal from the Penitentiary on his labor contract, and for responsibility for which steal he has been released by a pretended settlement—on paper."

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

"The Unequal Match" is one of Tom Taylor's earlier productions that have not stood the test of envious and calumniating time. It has a sufficient though not an unconventional story, but is marred by obvious crudities in construction. The actions in many instances are not accounted for by any rational motives. The interest centres upon the marriage of a naive country girl to a Baronet and her subsequent experience. The usual stage-results follow the nuptials. The Baronet is something of a prig, and not worth the tears that his charming wife sheds in consequence of his conduct. He is ashamed of the qualities that should endear her to him,—her simplicity, ingenuousness, constancy, and docility. With the smallness customary in ignoble natures, he loves her less on account of the abounding and too demonstrative love she bears towards him. After many ineffectual attempts to teach her good manners—which, in his priggishness, he believes to be artificial manners—he leaves her for a sojourn at Ems to recruit his health. This is perhaps the most improbable incident of the action; for he not only deceives his wife as to the cause of his departure, but he refuses to take her with him, and remains abroad, we are led to infer, twelve months without writing to her. Meanwhile, a certain noble lady of his acquaintance is also living at Ems, having followed him from England to carry on a flirtation begun at his own house, and to the serious discomfort of the wife. The latter soon learns of the mysterious coincidence existing in the residences in the same small German town of her husband and his noble acquaintance. She resolves to win her husband back by beating him at his own game. She accordingly appears at Ems in a questionable way as the favorite of the Grand Duke. Jealousy does the rest. The husband, in a repentant mood, asks to be forgiven, and his astounding request is granted. Spectators who have been accustomed to the ordinary domestic virtues will be at a loss to imagine why the wife should have taken up again with such an unworthy husband, or believed him innocent when all the appearances were against him and he offered no sufficient explanation. Equally surprising is it to find him so easily convinced of his wife's innocence, though her conduct with the Grand Duke has been a topic of common scandal. But it would be useless to notice all the absurdities of the play. They are more than time will permit the chronicling of. The acting was not wholly bad, except in certain parts. The *Circe* or *Delilah* who was put up to beguile the husband from his charming wife was altogether inadequate for the purposes even of a vigorous imagination. As an enchantress of men, her vogue must long since have passed. Mr. Edwin Price did tolerably with the rather ungrateful part of *Sir Harry Arncliffe*. The *Sir Somerby Honeywood*, the *Bessie Hebblewait*, and the *Dr. Boerhave Botcherby* were decently represented, but the minor parts as a rule were badly done. In the way of condemnation also, it may be well to call the attention of the property-man to the circumstance that the Chicago *Journal* does not circulate largely at Ems. The chief merit of the acting, of which mention has been considerately reserved till the last, lay with Walter Lennox, who played admirably the part of *James Blenkinsop*, a valet, and with Miss Ellsler, who assumed the part of *Hester Graisebook*, afterwards *Lady Arncliffe*. She confirmed the favorable impression made by her debut as *Rosalind*. She has a firm and nice comedy touch. Her simulation of gayety and hardness in the last act was especially well done, calling to mind some reminiscences of the best *Lady Gay Spankers* that have been seen here. Her methods are sympathetic, her motions graceful, her instinct correct, and her embodiment of character always cultivated. She has made many friends already, and will add to the number the oftener she is seen.

THE MUSICAL COLLEGE CONCERT.

The annual concert of the Chicago Musical College took place last evening at McCormick's Hall, and was attended by an immense audience, every seat in the hall being filled. It is not our purpose to make a detailed notice of the concert until our Sunday edition, but we may say that both the vocal and instrumental efforts of the pupils—the Misses Emily Haskell, Lizzie Foresman, Mary Wishard, Alice Lansden, Emma Roemheld, and Clara Waters—were creditable to themselves and to the institution with which they are connected, and in the highest degree satisfactory to the large and enthusiastic audience.

THE WILKIE FAREWELL CONCERT.

Mr. Alfred Wilkie, the well-known tenor, takes his farewell of Chicago this evening in a concert to be given at Standard Hall, upon which occasion the following programme will be given:

PART I.

Quartette—"The Woodland Rose"........Fischer
Quaker City Quartette.
Ballad—"Good-by, Sweetheart" (by request)........Hatton
Mr. A. Wilkie.
Solo (flute)—"Caprice de Concert"—"Favorite de Vienna"........A. Terchak
Herr Hugo Wittgenstein.
Scena Ed Aria—{"Ah, sure, 'twas he" .. "Ever free and thoughtless" "Traviata"..} Verdi
Miss Cora R. Miller.
Solo (piano)—{(a) "Etude"........Chopin
(b) "Moments Musicale (new)."Moszkowski}
Mr. Emil Liebling.
Song—"From the depths"........Campagna
Mrs. R. S. Watrous.
Quartette—"Evening"........Naater
Quaker City Quartette.

PART II.

Scenes from "La Sonnambula":
Amina........Miss C. R. Miller
Elvino........Mr. Wilkie
Rodolpho........Mr. Knorr

A BRACE OF ROBBERIES.

One of Pinkerton's police last evening found the door between Nos. 120 and 122 Franklin street, open, with the marks of a large jimmy upon the edges. Appearances indicated that burglars had been through either the boot and shoe store of Shay, Kilduff & Co. upon the upper floor, or the fur-store of Beak & Bacher, immediately adjoining the door, but the officers were unable to find anything, and fastened up the doors as best they could.

The residence of Paul Franke, No. 498 North LaSalle street, was entered Wednesday evening about tea-time by burglars, who ransacked every room and drawer in the upper portion of the dwelling, and decamped with plunder valued at $793, consisting of two ladies' gold watches, a scarf-pin set with rubies and diamonds, several fine revolvers, and other articles of jewelry. Entrance was gained through an open basement window, and egress by sliding from a porch down a pillar into the yard.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 8.—A large number of men in this city and vicinity are preparing to leave for the Black Hills in the course of two or three weeks. O. Kingman, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens, left yesterday with a train of four laden wagons. L. Hahn goes next week. Joseph Swan, formerly of Peoria, leaves next week. The excitement over the prospects at the Hills runs high. Thousands are passing through here for the various outfitting points, while our blacksmiths are all busy preparing heavy wagons for Black Hills trips.

THE NEW JERSEY MUTUAL.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 8.—The argument in the case of the New Jersey Mutual Life-Insurance Company, before the Chancellor, closed to-day. The Chancellor decided to grant the injunction restraining all transfers, and appointing a Receiver. The Receiver will probably be ex-Gov. Parker.

FIRE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Martin E. Murphy's planing mill on Tompkins street, and adjoining buildings, were burned this morning. Loss, $30,000; partially insured.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Arrived—Steamship State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow.

Jones always remains silent to appeals of charity, and then flatters himself that he is benevolent—silence gives assent.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

WASHINGTON.

Ex-Secretary Belknap to Undergo No Further Punishment for His Crime.

Opinion of the President that Justice Would Be Thwarted in Any Trial.

The Hon. Simon Cameron, Aged 78, Sued for Breach of Promise.

An Increase of $1,800,000 Made by the Senate in the Post-Office Bill.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—The Belknap case was finally disposed of in the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia to-day. The ex-Secretary's trial for bribery had been postponed from time to time for nearly a year, until recently his counsel demanded that the case should be called immediately. One or two definite postponements have lately been made, but to-day the District Attorney entered a nolle prosequi, saying that he did so by direction of the Attorney-General. The Attorney-General's report, which was filed in the case, contained an indorsement by the President approving this course, giving as reasons the improbability of a conviction, "the long suffering of the ex-Secretary, and the great expense to which he has been subjected."

APOLOGIES.

Since this case has passed out of the public mind, many of ex-Secretary Belknap's old friends have felt a deep sympathy for him, which they did not manifest at the time of his impeachment, and the dismissal of the case to-day will undoubtedly be gratifying to many people, whatever their judgment may be of the wisdom of the proceedings. The popular belief that a trial in the courts of this District would undoubtedly result in a disagreement of the jury, and that under no circumstances would a conviction be possible, whatever might be the outcome of a trial, should it take place elsewhere, gives some force to the President's suggestion that it is hardly desirable to submit Gen. Belknap to further expense in connection with the affair.

SIMON CAMERON.

The city is greatly amused to-night over the announcement that a lady employed in one of the Departments has sued Senator Cameron for breach of promise. The suit has actually been entered, and friends of the Senator say it is a crazy freak, or an attempt at blackmail.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—A statement is published here this afternoon that Mrs. Mary S. Oliver entered suit to-day against the Hon. Simon Cameron for breach of promise of marriage a yrar ago, laying her damages at $50,000. She is about 35 or 40 years of age, and is said to be a widow from Pennsylvania. She is employed in the Treasury Department. The friends of the Senator were very much surprised to see this statement, and are not inclined to believe that he has conducted himself in a way to justify such legal proceedings. If there were no other reasons, he is nearly 78 years of age.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed B. F. Kelly, of West Virginia, Register at Santa Fe, N. M.; F. B. Patton, Postmaster at Altoona, Pa.

THE POST-OFFICE BILL.

The Post-Office Appropriation bill, as reported by the Senate Committee, is increased in amount $1,800,000 over its total of $33,221,000, as passed by the House. The principal items of increase are as follows: For mail transportation by railroads, $600,000 (making the total for that purpose $9,600,000); compensation of Postmasters, $250,000; payment of letter-carriers, $150,000; railway post-office clerks, $175,000; route agents, $105,000; mail messengers, $100,000; clerks in post-offices, $100,000; manufacture of stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, $64,000; postal-cards, $50,000; advertising, $20,000; miscellaneous and incidental expenses, $50,000. The total of the bill as now reported exceeds that of last year about $45,000, but is $1,683,000 less than the estimate.

RESUMPTION.

The Senate Committee on Finance will at its meeting early next week take into consideration the recent financial message of President Grant.

THE ARMY BILL.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day commenced the preparation of the Army Appropriation bill, and agreed that all its items shall be framed upon a basis of reduction of the force from 25,000 to 22,000 men.

SECRETARY MORRILL.

The midnight report of Secretary Morrill's condition conveys little if any encouragement.

APPARENTLY ONE-SIDED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—The Public Library was founded to represent all classes, and all shades of intellectual thought. Even the most diverse opinions were there to be always represented. Such (if not the language) were most certainly the sentiments expressed by its then President, the Hon. Thomas Hoyne. As far as the reading-room is conducted, let us see how are those promises fulfilled. If my views are correct, it is run, as far as any outward show of fairness, exclusively in the interest and support of ultramontanism. The intellectual pabulum supplied is, to be sure, with two exceptions (the *Catholic World* and Dublin *Review*) weak and trashy. All appeals are made not to reason but to prejudice. Side by side with its contemporaries, the reasonings are puerile, and its information medieval, but whenever any superstitious notion can be inculcated, all without exception are sure to have it. Its writers are clamorous for toleration. Whenever they can, they labor for supremacy. Believing this to be an unwarranted use of power, I now proceed to prove my position. Beginning with Ireland, there are on the file: Cork *Examiner*, Tuam *Herald*, both daily; Dublin *Nation*, Dublin *Freeman*, Dublin *Irishman*, Belfast *Whig*, *Irish Monthly*, *Shamrock*, Dublin *University Magazine*. Of those, the last only is Conservative, the *Whig* professedly neutral, the remainder rabidly pro-Catholic, not one representative of the Conservative press on file. The Dublin *Evening Mail*, *Express*, and *Irish Times* are ably edited. Can it be that the Directors think we have no Protestant readers? Next come the London *Examiner*, *Weekly Times*, *National Reformer* passed by, whilst the Liverpool *Catholic Opinion* and London *Month* and *Tablet* are quietly on the shelves. Come nearer home. You find the Boston *Pilot* and *Christian Register*,—why omit the *Vindicator* and *Index*? By whose orders are those taken off the files? Those interest a class of readers that no other periodical supplies. The same as to New York—the *Tablet*, *Freeman*, *Irish American*, and *Irish World* are paid for, whilst you have no funds for the *Observer*, *Liberal Christian*, *Examiner*, or *Jewish Times*,—in fact you pay for four pro-Catholic papers to one of the other side, the *Independent*, and those Irish papers are sure to retain the news supplied out of the first-mentioned list.

I could give more, but only add two. We have an Ultramontane paper, published in Milwaukee and New Orleans, and both are taken, but no religious paper of any other sect. Is this fair, honest, or proper? I only direct attention to it: let it be amended.

WILLIAM FRANCIS.

HE IS THE MAN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Feb. 6.—Will you please state in your paper if the man Pickett who has lately been cutting some figure as a witness at Washington is the John T. Pickett who figured in the early part of the War as "a confidential agent of the Confederate States of America" at Mexico. If he is, he would seem at that time to have known and not to have been above the use of money as an agent to accomplish what he could not otherwise legally accomplish. I have in my possession an original dispatch from him to Robert Toombs, Secretary of State of the Confederate States of America, dated Dec. 31, 1861, which never reached its destination. According to his statement in that document, he had been arrested for an "attempt at, or compassing manslaughter," but he states "the timely arguments of a very powerful expounder of the law (that expounder which even Sir Francis Bacon, the wisest, greatest, and meanest of mankind, could not resist) enabled the Judge to see the point; otherwise it might have gone hard with me indeed. Finally, after thirty-four days of imprisonment, and almost daily feeing the minions of justice, I was sentenced to pay a fine of $50, and to deposit for the benefit of the wounded man and the other conspirators the sum of $300 additional, or in default to submit to two months' further imprisonment. I paid the money."

According to his statement, his object in Mexico was to obtain recognition or to fix a quarrel upon that Government to be made use of in the then future. Respectfully,

JAMES G. CAMPBELL.
Late Captain Nineteenth Illinois Infantry.

THE RAILROADS.

A VALUABLE CONNECTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Feb. 3.—The importance of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, as an independent competing line to the East, has been growing more and more evident to the merchants and shippers of the West for some years past; and if we may judge from articles appearing in THE TRIBUNE and other Chicago papers, it is to-day looked upon as the only protection the West has from a combined monopoly of through railroad lines to the seaboard. Now that this road is to be made still more important through the completion of an independent line to Port Huron, some facts regarding the commercial importance and advantages of this city cannot fail to be of interest to readers of THE TRIBUNE.

Ten years ago, by special act of Congress, the Customs District of Huron was organized, with a coast-line extending from the mouth of St. Clair River to Mackinac, some 500 miles in length, and headquarters at Port Huron. Previous to that time Port Huron had been included in the Detroit district; but to-day the business done at Port Huron exceeds that of Detroit in nearly all departments of the customs service. More immigrants enter the United States at this port than any other except New York, the total number for the eight years ending with 1874 having been 316,419, and since that time the proportion, as compared with New York and other ports, has been quite as large, the number for the year ending June 30, 1876, having been 31,334. The following statistics for the same year will also be of interest, as showing the business done at this port, in much of which Chicago is directly interested:

Value of imports for interior ports	$321,088
Value of imports for consumption	795,463
Amount of duties collected in coin	164,317
Amount of duties on goods for the interior	85,519
Value of exports	5,770,523
Duties on merchandise for exportation to Red River	275,724
Value of free goods imported	561,163

During the same year the Grand Trunk Railroad Company crossed at this point 137,113 cars, an average of 439 per day.

These figures show the importance of this port, and of the Grand Trunk Railway, and will give some idea of the advantages Chicago may derive from the completion of the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad (to be called, probably, the Chicago, Port Huron & Canada) as an independent line to this point.

The new Government building in this city is nearly completed, and will be occupied by the Custom-House and Post-Office next month. The act providing for the construction of this building was passed by Congress June 10, 1872, but work was not commenced until a year later. It is located on Water and Sixth streets, the site having cost $10,000, one-half of which was donated by property-owners in the vicinity. The original appropriation was $200,000, but the actual cost has been about $235,000. The work has been done under the superintendence of Mr. George H. Sease, who had charge of the construction of the Government buildings at St. Paul, Minn., and Cairo, Ill., and is undoubtedly one of the most careful and competent builders in the country. There has been no trouble with inferior work or material here, like that experienced in the construction of the Government building in Chicago.

The basement story, containing the hot-water heating apparatus and other conveniences, and rooms for the storage of bonded goods, is constructed of blue Sandusky limestone, and as a piece of workmanship in its line is not surpassed in the country. The building is three stories high above the basement, the walls being constructed of Berea sandstone, perfectly finished, backed with brick. The style of architecture is composite, Italian prevailing. The roof is of copper, and a handsome dome surmounts the structure. The first story is devoted entirely to post-office purposes, and is fitted up with the most improved furniture and conveniences in the way of boxes, drawers, etc. The second and third stories are divided into rooms for the Collector of Customs and his force, and other United States officials located here, the United States Court-rooms occupying a portion of both stories. The building is heated by hot air from hot-water coils in the basement, and each room is supplied with a grate for burning coal. The wood-work throughout is blackwalnut and butternut.

In perfection of workmanship and finish this building is probably the finest in Michigan, not excepting the State Capitol at Lansing, which is much larger and more costly. It is, indeed, a model of stone-work outside, the most careful scrutiny failing to detect a stone of inferior quality or cutting in the whole structure. Statistics of the expenditures for various items also prove that the work has been done with great economy, so much so that even the most bitter Democrats are obliged to acknowledge that there has been no waste. For all this good work credit is due to the efficient Superintendent, Mr. Sease.

It will be observed that Port Huron is now the most important port of entry on the whole Northern frontier, and with the completion of the new Government building has every convenience for the transaction of Government business. With the best river-crossing on the Canadian frontier in Michigan; with all the Canadian trunk railroads centering here; with the Grand Trunk Road giving connection with all the Western and Southern roads at Detroit, and an independent line to Chicago, which crosses and connects with nearly every other Michigan railroad, the importance of Port Huron as a commercial point cannot be doubted. It is also evident that the relations between Chicago and Port Huron must be very close in the future, the advantages of which to Port Huron will be very great, while to Chicago they may not be entirely insignificant.

S. L.

TIT FOR TAT.

The managers of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul got very angry recently because the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad had issued orders to call the line to St. Paul which goes over the Northwestern and West Wisconsin Roads the "Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis Line." This was considered an infringement on the title of their road by the Milwaukee & St. Paul managers, who claimed that the Northwestern people had done it to deceive the traveling public, making them believe that they were going by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. Mr. A. V. H. Carpenter, the General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the latter road, issued a circular a few days ago denouncing the action of the managers of the Chicago & Northwestern.

The Northwestern people did not rest quietly under this charge, and Tuesday the following pertinent circular made its appearance:

Referring to the circular issued by A. V. H. Carpenter, General Passenger and Ticket Agent Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, under date of 1st inst., accusing the "Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis Line" of unfairness in adopting a title bearing a similarity to that of his line, I trust that a simple recital of facts will not only relieve us from the charge of *piracy* of "trade-marks," but that it will also justify us in the use of the title recently given to our St. Paul & Minneapolis Line. In the assumption of the new title there was no change whatever in the running arrangements between Chicago, St. Paul, and Minneapolis from those heretofore existing. For a long time we have run cars between the points named without change, but from the fact that we required from our connections ticketing to those points, via Chicago & Northwestern Railway, two coupons between Chicago and St. Paul, and three for Minneapolis, we found that the line was subject to the persistent and unscrupulous misrepresentations of our competitors, who, upon all occasions, sought to convey the impression that there were as many changes of cars as there were coupons required as the line was originally constituted, hence the necessity for a change in the title, and in the manner of ticketing over and accounting to the line. In casting about for a new title we naturally chose the geographical names of the terminal points of the roads composing the line, and the name adopted (Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis Line) has never, to our knowledge, been used by our complaining competitor. It will be observed that the similarity in titles complained of is no greater than the circumstances of the case warrant, and we utterly disclaim any intention of infringing upon Mr. Carpenter's "trade-mark," as any such infringement would at once be an admission of the superiority of his route—a conclusion that we cannot admit even by implication. If Mr. Carpenter considers that priority of use of one or more geographical names gives railroad companies vested rights in those names, we would then, without was indulging in an undue amount of indignation, like to submit to a "Returning Board," composed of "fair-minded railway men," the question whether, under Mr. Carpenter's own view of the case, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway have a clear right to their present title, when it is considered that the Chicago & Milwaukee Railway, now owned and operated by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, has been in existence for a period extending over twenty years, under a portion of the title adopted by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company; but, without incumbering this circular with *protests* or disquisitions upon the use of "trade-marks," we respectfully submit the foregoing facts to all parties interested in the circular first named.

We trust that the General Ticket Agents who received our circular No. 376, of Nov. 30, 1876, will comply with the requests made therein without feeling that by so doing they are violating any laws, written or unwritten, concerning the use of "trade-marks."

Mr. Carpenter yesterday sent to the papers a reply to the above circular, stating that the name adopted by the Northwestern had no legal identity, there being no corporation by that name. There are four corporations comprising the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis Line, and neither bears any similarity to the name adopted. The name was gotten up to deceive people, and for this reason he had requested connecting lines not to use the name in a commercial sense.

RECONSTRUCTING ERIE.

The English bondholders of the Erie Railway Company have recently adopted the following amended scheme for the reorganization of the Company, in which they invite the co-operation of the holders of stock in this country:

One-half of the shares of the new Company, whether preference or ordinary, to be issued in the names of one or more sets of trustees, hereinafter called voting trustees, who shall hold the same for the purpose of exercising the voting power thereon until the dividend has been paid on the preference shares for three consecutive years; certificates being issued for the same, which shall entitle the holders to receive from the trustees all dividends declared in respect of the shares held in trust.

The voting trustees, or each set of them, to be named in the first instance by the reconstruction trustees for the time being, and to be empowered to fill up their own vacancies; every voting trustee to be a substantial bondholder at the time of his appointment, and to resign in the event of his ceasing to be such.

The shareholders of the present Company to be readmitted to shares of equal amounts, preference for preference, and ordinary for ordinary, but represented as to one-half by certificate under clause 11; the preference shares to carry dividends at 6 per cent per annum, payable in currency, and dependent on the net earnings of the Company in each year; such readmission to be conditional on the payment of $3 gold per preference share, and $6 gold per ordinary share, on or before the 1st of March, 1877. The shareholders making such payments to receive for the amount thereof non-cumulative income bonds, without mortgage security, payable in gold on the 1st of June, 1977, and bearing interest from the 1st of December, 1879, also payable in gold at 6 per cent per annum, dependent on the net earnings of the Company each year.

Nevertheless, it shall be at the option of any shareholder to pay, on or before the 1st of March, 1877, only $2, gold, per preference share, or $4, gold, per ordinary share; and in that case he shall be readmitted to his shares, but shall receive no income bonds.

A further but final period, to be hereafter fixed by the Reconstruction Trustees and the Receiver, will be allowed beyond the 1st of March, 1877, for the payment of the amounts payable on the shares under the two preceding clauses, but the shareholders availing themselves thereof, instead of paying on or before the 1st of March, 1877, will be charged an additional 10 per cent beyond the amounts mentioned in those clauses.

New shares may be issued to the amount of the present shares on which there shall be a default in making such payments as aforesaid, which may be disposed of for the benefit of the new Company, or otherwise dealt with, as the Reconstruction Trustees may determine.

THE I., B. & W.

The annual report of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad was filed in the United States Court at Indianapolis a few days ago by the Receiver, Mr. George B. Wright. From the report it appears that—

During the past year the income of the road has been less than anticipated, on account of the small crops of 1875, the almost total failure of the wheat, rye, and oat crops, and the partial failure of the corn crop of 1876. But a more serious loss has been experienced from the bitter and protracted contest between the trunk lines, resulting in the lowest rates for passengers and freight ever known in this country, and which affected not only the trunk lines themselves, but equally, or to a greater extent, collateral and connecting lines. Much criticism has been indulged in, that this and other Western roads have not maintained higher rates, or abandoned the unremunerative traffic altogether, notwithstanding the action of the trunk lines. It is sufficient answer to this criticism to say that such a policy could not be carried out without a union of all the lines connecting with or doing business over the trunk lines, and such a union was impossible so long as the trunk lines extended into the territory of the Western roads, or controlled collateral lines or branches which did.

The earnings and expenses of the road for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30 are given as follows: Main line earnings, freight, $833,250.54; passengers, $375,936.14; express, $7,0[illegible]; United States mail, $28,054.60; miscellaneous, $[illegible]249.00; chair cars, $4,565.24; total, $1,[illegible]54.

The operating expenses amounted to $1,0[illegible]438.08. Chargeable to income account, but not operating expenses, $142,606.06. Improvements and betterments to property, $143,7[illegible]. Grand total, $1,373,045.38.

MICHIGAN ROADS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 5.—The Hon. J. B. Kelly has introduced a bill in the Legislature for a land-grant to aid the construction of a railroad from some point within the City of Alpena southwesterly to a point not designated on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Road; which gives to the company constructing it five sections of State swamp-lands per mile within the Counties of Alpena, Alcona, Montmorency, Oscoda, and Presque Isle. The grant is to be forfeited if the company fails to have twenty miles of the road completed by July 1, 1878, and twenty miles each year thereafter until the road is completed.

It is stated that there is a movement on foot to get the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Road extended from Otsego Lake to the head of Torch Lake, intersecting the Grand Rapids & Indiana Road at or near Mancelona; and the project is favorably regarded by that company. A counter-move is made by the Cheboygan citizens, to continue the road to that city.

RAILROAD TARIFFS.

The Southwestern Railroad Rate Association has just issued corrected freight tariffs both on East and West bound business. Under these corrected tariffs coal oil is advanced 10 cents per barrel from St. Louis and other Mississippi River points to Missouri River points. This article remains unchanged from Chicago. Oil in tanks is also provided for, and the rate fixed at $[illegible] per tank from St. Louis and other Mississippi River points. The capacity of a tank has been fixed at eighty-five barrels. East-bound bulk meats in car-loads are now rated at 5 cents per 100 pounds above fourth class. This conforms to the classification of the trunk lines east from Chicago. To make it fully conform to that classification was the occasion of the revision.

C., D. & V.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 8.—The parties who purchased the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Road propose to extend the Indiana division from its present terminus, Snoddy's Hill, in Fountain County, to Brazil, Clay County, a distance of thirty miles. The new Company will commence work immediately, and have cars running to Brazil within ninety days. The road will cross the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield at Montezuma, the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Terre Haute at Rosedale, and the Indianapolis & St. Louis at Fountaintown. The distance from Brazil to Bismarck Junction, Ill., where the Indiana division branches off from the main line, is eighty-two miles.

RATES REDUCED.

The Freight Agents of the Pennsylvania Company and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad have notified their connecting lines that, after Monday, they will receive freight for Eastern points at the same rates as now charged by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. The Michigan Central has been taking freights at the same figures as the Southern ever since the snow blockade on the Eastern roads has been raised. As the navigation season will soon commence there is every probability that the roads will soon be compelled to make a still further reduction.

C., C. & I. C.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 8.—The Receiver of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad to-day filed his report in the United States Court, showing earnings, $295,852.87; operating expenses, $245,074.55. The Receiver of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad filed a report in the same Court for January, 1877,—earnings, $[illegible]350.52; operating expenses, $372,389.77.

ITEMS.

The Western General Freight Agents will lock themselves up again at the Illinois Central Railroad office Monday, to make another attempt to harmonize their classifications. They should have met Wednesday afternoon, but several of them were still so exhausted that they had to ask a respite until Monday.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway makes the following statement of its gross earnings for the year ending Dec. 31, [illegible]: Freight, $2,196,422.15; passenger, $819,[illegible]; mail, $122,669.41; express, $54,775; miscellaneous, $23,914.49. Total, $3,217,278.[illegible]. For the year 1875, $2,904,925.28. Increase, $[illegible]353.15.

ANEMOMETRICAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 8.—It was agreed by representatives of the colleges that the oratorical contest be held in Indianapolis Thursday, March 15.

THE LAW.

Some More Decisions Recently Given by the Supreme Court.

Effect of the Married Woman's Act on the Statute of Limitations.

Ex-Grain-Inspector Tompkins and His Bondsmen Not Liable.

Mike Evans' Case Will Come Up To-Day—A Possible Jury Trial.

Record of Judgments and New Suits—Bankruptcy Cases.

THE SUPREME COURT.

FEES OF GRAIN INSPECTION.

Following is the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the People vs. W. F. Tompkins, ex-Chief Inspector of Grain, and his sureties, a suit brought to recover certain moneys in the shape of fees which it was alleged were received and not turned over by Tompkins. The decision is written by Mr. Justice Scholfield:

Unless the collection and custody of the fund involved in this controversy can be held to have been fairly within the contemplation of the parties at the time of the execution of the bond, there can be no recovery, for no principle of law is better settled than that the contract of a surety is to be construed strictly, and his liability cannot be extended by implication beyond the terms of his obligation. As observed by Story, J., in Miller vs. Stewart et al., 9 Wheaton, 680: "To the extent, and in the manner and under the circumstances pointed out in his obligation, he is bound and no further." Reynolds vs. Hall et al., 1 Scam., 95; People, etc., vs. Moon, 3 Id., 123; Governor, etc., vs. Ridgeway, 12 Ill., 14; C. & A. R. R. Co. vs. Higgins et al., 58 Ill., 128; Smith vs. Peoria County, 59 Ill., 425.

By the fourteenth section of the "act to regulate public warehouses, and warehousing and inspection of grain, and to give effect to Art. XIII of the Constitution of this State," in force July 1, 1872, Laws of 1872, p. 767-8, it is made the duty of the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a person having the qualifications therein prescribed Chief Inspector of grain for every city in which is located a warehouse of Class A, who shall hold his office for the term of two years, unless sooner removed. It is the duty of the Inspector thus appointed to have a general supervision of the inspection of grain, as required by the act in the laws of the State, under the advice and immediate direction of the Board of Commissioners of Railroads and Warehouses.

He is authorized to nominate to the Commissioners of Railroad and Warehouses Assistant Inspectors, and such other employes as may be necessary to properly conduct the business of this office; and the Commissioners are authorized to make the appointments. Upon entering upon the duties of his office, the Chief Inspector is required to execute a bond to the people of the State in the penal sum of $50,000, with securities to be approved by the Board of Commissioners of Railroads and Warehouses, conditioned that "he will faithfully and strictly discharge the duties of his said office of Inspector according to the laws and the rules and regulations prescribing his duties; and that he will pay all damages to any person or persons who may be injured by reason of his neglect, refusal, or failure to comply with the laws and the rules and regulations aforesaid." The Assistant Inspectors are required to execute bonds in the penal sum of $5,000, in form the same as that of the Chief Inspector; and it is provided that suits may be brought upon all such bonds for the use of any person injured, but there is no provision expressly authorizing suits to be brought thereon for the use of successors in office.

The bond follows the language of the statute, but neither in its condition nor in any part of the statute is there language referring directly to the anticipated collection and custody of money by the Chief Inspector, on any account. True, power is conferred by the statute upon the Commissioners of Railroads and Warehouses to fix the rates of charge for the inspection of grain and the manner in which it shall be collected; but it does not designate the Chief Inspector, nor require that he shall be selected as the collector and custodian of the fund thus to be raised. The duty expressly enjoined upon the Chief Inspector is to have a general supervision of the inspection of grain as required by the act or the laws of the State, which is to be discharged under the advice and immediate direction of the Board of Commissioners of Railroads and Warehouses, who are empowered to make all proper rules and regulations for the inspection of grain. The sureties of the Chief Inspector, when executing the bond, must have within their contemplation whatever may relate to the supervision of inspection, but the collection of the charges for inspection and the custody of the fund thus to be raised are distinct and independent acts, and the duty to perform them cannot be necessarily implied from the duty to have supervision over Inspectors, for, manifestly, they might be performed by some person other than the Chief Inspector with equal propriety. Undoubtedly, the Chief Inspector may be selected to perform these acts; but it is impossible to foresee that he will be selected until the Board of Commissioners of Railroads and Warehouses have so indicated by their action. When the bond of Tompkins was executed, therefore, his sureties were not chargeable with knowledge by the law that he could be required to collect and have the custody of the fund in controversy; and, since the declaration shows that the Commissioners of Railroads and Warehouses did not until, after the execution of the bond, adopt the rules and regulations by virtue of which he did collect and obtain the custody of that fund, it follows it cannot be held within the contemplation of the parties, in executing the bond, that they were assuming any liability on that account, and that the demurrer was properly sustained.

Had the duty been enjoined upon Tompkins, as Chief Inspector, when the bond was executed, to collect this fund and retain its custody, a different and much stronger case in favor of the plaintiffs would have been presented. It is sufficient for the present, however, that no such case is presented by this record, and its merits need not be discussed. The judgment against The People for costs was erroneous; but this will be modified, and the proper judgment rendered in this Court, the error being purely formal, and incapable of producing substantial injury to the people.

The judgment below is modified and affirmed.

Scott and Craig, J. J., dissenting.

C. & N. W. VS. THE PEOPLE EX REL.

A number of records had been filed presenting the same questions as this case, and as a matter of convenience they were all considered in this opinion, which was written by Justice Walker. Appellants urged that Cook County is not acting under township organization, and that, therefore, there are no means provided by law for collecting the revenue and special assessments, and that the various officers of the town and county, in acting under the township organization law in assessing property, levying and collecting the tax, etc., are and have been proceeding without warrant of law, and all their acts are unlawful and void. It was urged that the oath of the Collector is insufficient and fails to comply with the law. It was insisted that the affidavit "states that the list shows the total amount of special assessments for the year, and yet it is made in several cases as to the same land in one year." The Court failed to find that the lands had been several times assessed, and that such assessments appeared in several places in the list. On turning to the section of the Revenue law and comparing the Collector's returns with it, the Court did not find any non-compliance by the Collector with its requirements. The law never designed that the whole taxes and assessments should be defeated by a mere omission of a tract of land or a lot from the list. But the affidavit did not state that it was a true and correct record of the delinquent lands, as Sec. 190 of the Revenue law requires. In Breslin's case it was held that the confirmation by the County Court of the report of the Commissioners who made the assessment was conclusive until reversed. The finding and judgment of the Court thereby became res judicata, and cannot be again inquired into or questioned collaterally by parties. In the cases covered by the opinion there was a confirmation, and that decision is conclusive on that question. If irregular, appellants should have made the objection in the County Court before the assessment was confirmed. Upon an examination of all the questions present, the Court failed to perceive any error, and the judgment was confirmed.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY VS. ELIZABETH S. CARY.

Mrs. Cary originally took out a policy on property at No. 88 State street, where she kept a stock of millinery, which was afterwards moved to No. 388 Wabash avenue. She notified the Company of her removal, and she claimed that they had agreed to carry the risk on the goods in the new location. They claim that they did not agree to carry the risk. The goods were destroyed in the big fire of July, 1874. The Company claimed that such removal entirely discharged the insurance. The Court held that if the Company was afterwards notified of the removal, it was just as good as if their consent had been first obtained, and that, if the Company desired to rescind the insurance contract after having been notified of the change, they should have returned the unearned premium and rescinded the contract.

The Company had the right to treat the removal of the goods as a breach of the warranty by the insured, and might declare the policy forfeited. But, as no action was taken by the Company after notice, the assured had the right to infer that the Company was willing to carry the risk.

After the objection that the proofs of loss furnished were insufficient under the conditions of the policy the assured was relieved from any obligation to make further proof in consequence of the Company placing its refusal to pay the loss on the ground of non-liability in any event. The action was not prematurely brought, the Company having placed its refusal to pay the loss on the grounds that there was no liability upon the Company. In any event, it cannot avail itself of the limitation clause of the policy as a defense. There is no reason for extending to the Company the benefit of the limitation clause as to the bringing of an action for a loss which officers have decided not to pay at any time, or under any circumstances. The time given in which to make the payment of the loss was of no value to the Company, for it did not intend to pay at all, and the assured was at liberty to bring her action at once.

Rogers & Appleton, attorneys for defendants in error, and Caulfield, Hardin & Patton for the corporation.

THE EFFECT OF THE MARRIED WOMAN'S ACT.

In the case of Castner vs. Walrod, recently decided upon rehearing, the Supreme Court affirmed their former opinion, holding that the statute of limitations will run against a married woman since the Married Women's act of 1861, and that the saving clause of the limitation act in favor of femmes covert has been impliedly repealed by the said act of 1861. They expressly modify the opinions expressed on the same point in Morrison vs. Norman, 47 Illinois Rep., 477, and Noble vs. McFarland, 51 Ill., 226. The case is of great importance, and a brief resume of the decision may not be uninteresting. The original bill was filed by Amner Castner and others in the Kane County Circuit Court against James Walrod to enforce the conveyance of a tract of land claimed by the complainants. It appears that in 1849 Amos Haskins, father of the complainants, bought of one Owen Hall the land in controversy for $140, paying part in cash, and receiving a bond providing for the conveyance of the property from Hall. When the second payment was due, in October, 1850, this bond was assigned by Haskins' son to Walrod to secure a loan with which to pay Hall. In November, 1850, Haskins died, and Walrod a few days subsequently, not having been repaid his loan, took the bond which appeared to be transferred to him to Hall, and received a deed of the property, paying the remainder which was due. He took possession, succeeded in getting a release of the claims of Mrs. Haskins and Asa Haskins, and occupied the land without contest until the present suit in 1869. Two principal questions were raised: one as to whether the complainant had been guilty of laches, the other as to whether three of the complainants who were married women were not protected by the saving clause of the statute of limitations providing that they should have three years after the termination of their coverture within which to bring suit.

The Supreme Court said that the delay of nineteen years in commencing suit was fatal negligence. If the parties had invoked the aid of a court in apt time the facts as disclosed on the trial showed a transaction so unfair and inequitable in its nature, if not fraudulent in its character, as would fully justify a court of equity in interfering. The parties, however, had knowingly slept on their rights nineteen years, and not even the charge of fraud was then sufficient to compel a court to step over the well-established rules and encourage a stale claim.

The force and effect of the saving clause of the Statute of Limitations was entirely changed and neutralized by the act of 1861 known as "The Married Women's act." Before that time a married woman could not own property nor contract with reference thereto. If her lands after marriage became occupied adversely she had no power to prevent the running of the Statute of Limitation by the payment of taxes herself as her husband had possession of the land, and she had no money necessary for such purpose. If she had a child her husband acquired a life estate in her land as tenant by the courtesy. The act of 1861, however, made a radical change of the common law in regard to the rights of a married woman over her property. She could then sue and be sued, make contracts with reference to her property, and pay taxes the same as though she were unmarried. The reason for the enactment of the saving clause in the statute in favor of a femme covert had ceased, and the law of 1861, being so utterly inconsistent with that before it the former must be held to be repealed by implication. The conclusion was irresistible that the saving clause was abrogated, and that a married woman was to be considered as a femme sole with reference to her own property. There was no reason why she should be entitled to the saving clause of the Statute of Limitations. If she had property she should bear the responsibility. The life estate of the complainants was barred in 1858, the defendant having held the land as against them seven years by a title deducible of record. The statute began to run against those of the complainants who were married women in 1861, and 1868 their rights were gone for the same reason, and the suit which was begun in 1869 was therefore too late. The opinions in Morrison vs. Norman, 47 Ill., 477, and Noble vs. McFarland, 51 Ill., 226, were therefore to be modified so far as they conflicted with the present opinion. The decree of the Circuit Court of Kane County in dismissing the bill was affirmed. Justices Sheldon and Dickey dissented.

C., D. & V. R. R. VS. THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.

This was on a petition for rehearing. The Court having previously reversed the judgment below now say "on further and more mature deliberation we have come to the conclusion that our former judgment should be changed, and the judgment of the Court below confirmed." It was an action of assumpsit, the declaration containing a special count on a promissory note executed by the Railroad Company, by J. E. Young, General Manager, to S. J. Walker, and by him indorsed to the plaintiff, and also containing the common count. Annexed to the declaration was an affidavit of the nature and amount of the plaintiff's demand. Defendant filed a plea denying the execution of the note, which plea was verified by the affidavit of its President. The plea was on motion of plaintiff's attorney stricken from the files in the Court below for want of an affidavit of merit under the statute, and judgment was rendered to the full amount of the note and interest. The points in the case urged by the defendant were: First, that the affidavit filed with the plaintiff's declaration was made by an agent and not with the plaintiff itself; second, that no affidavit of merits was required on behalf of the defendant, as it was alleged to be a corporation chartered by the Legislature of the State of Indiana, and doing business under and by virtue of that charter, and therefore was a non-resident corporation; and, third, the defendant's denying the execution of the note was a substantial compliance with the statute. As to the first point, the Supreme Court held that the affidavit's being made by an agent constituted no objection. They ruled in regard to the second point that, inasmuch as the plaintiff's affidavit alleged that the principal office and place of business of the defendant is in Cook County, Illinois, it is a resident corporation within the meaning of the Practice act, although chartered by the Legislature of Indiana, and, as such, was required to file an affidavit of merits. With regard to the third point, the Court holds that the plea put in issue only the note as it was described in the special count; and if, therefore, the note offered in evidence should be so materially variant therefrom as to be inadmissible under that count, the plea might be sustained; yet the plaintiff, by making proof of its execution, might recover the amount due upon it under the common count. Again, the plea would be sustained if it should appear that Young, as manager, had any legal authority to bind the defendant by executing the note. While he might have acted honestly and consistently, the defendant might have been indebted to the plaintiff in the amount of the note, and the attempt to bind the defendant by the note have been sufficient as based upon a full valuable consideration. In such case the debt would remain unaffected by the said note. The language of the statute requiring an affidavit of merits and the affidavit filed in this case are not therefore equivalent. The one requires it to be stated that there is a defense upon the merits of the whole or a part of the plaintiff's demand; the other presents a defense which does not necessarily go further than to affect the character of the evidence admissable.

YESTERDAY'S OPINIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 8.—In the Supreme Court to-day an opinion was filed in the now celebrated dram-shop case, originating in the McLean Circuit Court, of Robinson vs. The People. In the trial in the lower Court the defense was set up that the dram-shop law was unconstitutional because, on its passage in the Senate, its title received only twenty-four votes, two less than a constitutional majority. The lower Court affirmed the constitutionality of the act, and the Supreme Court now affirms that opinion. The Court say the question presented by this record was fully discussed and delivered in the case of Binz vs. Webster, January term, 1876, and Johnson vs. The People, September term, 1876. These cases govern this, and the judgment of the Court below must be affirmed.

The following further opinions were filed:

People ex rel. Mitts vs. Patterson; error to Macon; petition for habeas corpus; writ of error dismissed.

Rohlfing vs. The People; judgment affirmed.

Devine vs. Commissioners of Cook; appeal from Cook; decree reversed and cause remanded.

Osborne vs. Gerrish; error to McLean; judgment affirmed.

Alexander vs. Simmons; appeal from Montgomery; judgment affirmed.

Means vs. Kendall; appeal from McLean; affirmed.

Frost vs. Howard; error to Scott; reversed and remanded.

Ottawa Glass Company vs. McCaleb; appeal from LaSalle; decree affirmed.

CHICAGO.

THE EVANS MANDAMUS CASE.

This latest attempt of Mike Evans to get the Collector's books appears to be likely to cause more trouble than usual. The answer to the petition which was filed Tuesday presents two points—one of law as to whether the plea that Evans was a defaulter, to which a demurrer has been filed. There were also two questions of fact as to whether Evans' last bond was sufficient and whether it had been unlawfully and arbitrarily rejected by the Supervisor. To this a replication was filed and the issue thus raised will probably have to be tried by a jury. The attorneys in the case appeared in court yesterday morning, and had an hour's talk which amounted to nothing. After stating the fact of the filing of the demurrer and replication, as both parties seemed to be anxious to proceed the case was set for to-day, when the arguments and the demurrer will be heard, and it will be decided whether to go to the jury on the question of fact as to the sufficiency of Evans' bond. It is not probable that any decision will be reached before Saturday, and the meeting of the South Town Board will probably have to be adjourned again, and when Mike gets his books from the County Clerk he will have the privilege of handing them immediately over to the County Treasurer.

THE CITY-ASSESSMENT CASES.

The following is the calendar of the city-assessment cases which Judge Jameson began to call yesterday:

48,415. City vs. Tobey et al., for widening State street from Jackson to Harrison streets.

50,891. City vs. High et al., for widening State street from Harrison to Twelfth street.

55,918. City vs. Stadleman et al., for widening Thirty-first street from Halsted to Laurel street.

46,249. City vs. Dennebecke et al., for opening an alley through Block 3 in Myrick's Addition.

58,316. City vs. Lynch et al., for opening and widening Haynes court from Archer avenue to Thirty-first street.

46,251. City vs. Race et al., for opening West Washington street from its present eastern terminus west of Central Park through to Hamlin avenue.

51,712. City vs. Kent et al., for widening, opening, and extending Winchester avenue from Ogden avenue to West Polk street.

47,895. City vs. Hapgood et al., for opening or extending Hermitage avenue from West Polk street to West Twelfth street.

47,874. City vs. Hapgood et al., for opening an alley from West Polk street to West Taylor street, between Wood street and Hermitage avenue.

57,635. City vs. Huston et al., for widening West Madison street, from California avenue to the city limits.

58,139. City vs. Gallaher et al., for opening and widening Marshfield street, from the south line of Block 6 Assessor's Division to West Polk street.

48,414. City vs. Hillman et al., for widening alley from Blackhawk street to the north line of Lot 153 in Butterfield's Addition.

48,678. City vs. Stone et al., for opening Calumet avenue from its present northern terminus through to Eighteenth street.

The first case, City vs. Tobey, is on trial. After this calendar is disposed of a calendar of forty or fifty condemnation cases will be called. After that the Judge will take up the call of Calendar No. 2 of ante-fire and passed cases. The following are the first twenty cases: 862a. Quinn vs. Tug-boat Watson; 863a. Same vs. Tug-Boat Johnson; 1404a. Ridge, use, etc., vs. Sauerbury; 2410a. Gilmore vs. Metcalf; 3378a. Eichberg vs. Smith; 3482a. Kenny vs. Keller; 3968a. Longyar vs. Ransom; 4019a. Decatur vs. City; 4021a. Clarke et al. vs. Ogden et al.; 4052a. Boskowitz et al. vs. Baker et al.; 40. Diggels vs. Holstman; 47. Kerney vs. Gibson; 66. Scholten vs. City; 89. Lerow vs. Brown; 107. Hilgen vs. Haskell; 138. Watkins vs. Proudfoot; 183. Harris vs. Counselman; 203. Dickson vs. M. D. Transportation Company; 227½. Hanson vs. Brown; 503. Montague vs. Pierce.

DIVORCES.

Elizabeth Wright filed a bill yesterday against her husband, Elihu B. Wright, charging him with adultery and desertion and asking for a divorce. She also prays for the custody of her children and for suitable alimony.

ITEMS.

The jury in the case of Eugene B. Stoddard, indicted for defrauding his creditors under the Bankrupt law, were unable to agree, and were discharged yesterday morning.

The case of A. N. Lancaster, indicted for perjury, is set for Tuesday.

The case of Heilbrun & Weil was on all day yesterday before Judge Blodgett, and will be concluded to-day.

To-day is the last day of service in the Circuit Court for the February term.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mary Hunt, George B. Hunt, Lucy C. Booth, and Louise P. Hunt, commenced a suit in ejectment against George G. and T. Stanley Hunt, laying damages at $10,000.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Calvin H. Swain and Gilbert W. Barnard, liquor dealers under the firm name of Swain & Barnard, went into voluntary bankruptcy yesterday. Their debts, all unsecured, are $13,524.81. No assets. C. H. Swain owes $800, and his assets consist of a claim for $50 against Theodore Schwartz, fifteen shares in the Braidwood Mining Company, which are worthless, and clothes, furniture, and books, $175. G. W. Barnard owes $266.66 unsecured. The assets comprise clothes and books, $150; and thirty shares of stock in the Braidwood Mining Company, of no value. The petition was referred to Register Hibbard.

The sale of the stock of Valentine Weintz, for $809.47, was approved.

Zebulon M. Hall was adjudicated bankrupt by default, and a warrant issued returnable March 8.

An Assignee will be selected at 11 a. m. to-morrow for the estate of John T. Cutting.

Robert E. Jenkins was yesterday appointed Assignee of Charles Stein.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

The Village of Norwood Park filed a petition yesterday to have ascertained the damages for widening Carter street from Eastern avenue to Milwaukee avenue to a uniform width of sixty-six feet.

Katharina Spatz sued Carl Merteus, George Scheidig, and Henry Wagner for $1,000.

Christian Lichtenberger and Henry Rang began a suit by attachment against Henry Brinkworth, claiming $3,038.

Ira McCord, Trustee of the estate of John McCord, deceased, commenced a suit for $5,000 against the Richards Iron-Works Company.

COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of Stephen Smith a grant of administration was granted to Sapronia Smith under bond for $5,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

William Wittors and George Barrett pleaded guilty to malicious mischief, and sentence was suspended.

George Gibson was tried for assault, found guilty, and remanded.

George Warfield was found guilty of robbery, and was given one year in the Penitentiary.

Cyrus Edwards was on trial for burglary at adjournment.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Criminal calendar.

JUDGE GARY—193, 194, 195, 197, 198, 200, 201, 203 to 209, and 211 to 216, all inclusive: No. 189, Hersey vs. Mercantile Insurance Company, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—50, 891, City vs. High; No. 48,415, City vs. Tobey, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—27, 28, 29. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—No call. Argument in the Evans mandamus case; No. 3,705, Van Buren vs. Cash, on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—158 to 180 inclusive, except 161 to 163; No. 157, Evans vs. City, on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set cases, 2,006, Edwards vs. Plotke, and 322, Healey vs. Busse; No. 1,852, McConnell vs. Sidway, on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—General business.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Charles Shaffner vs. John Schweyer, $155.—Skow-Petersen, Isberg & Co. vs. Charles A. Frederickson, E. N. Larson, and Gottfrid Carlson, $65.78.—Heinrich Buhle vs. John Schroeder and Friedrika Schroeder, $272.62. —John Dawson et al. vs. Henry Brinkworth, $574. —John C. Harris vs. Daniel O'Hara, $5,405.—John T. Pirie et al. vs. B. F. Maupin, $543.50.—Samuel E. Sawyer vs. Joseph Goodman, $4,498.10. —Union Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Orline and Augustus P. Sharp, $8,701.22.—Same vs. same, $3,088.93.—Same vs. Daniel Brobston, $5,472.23.—Same vs. Benjamin Newman, $4,696.95.—Simon Baene et al. vs. Ira Couch, $1,215.79.

JUDGE GARY—Charles W. Tremain vs. Daniel Sullivan and George Stone, $2,000.—David Forchheimer vs. James A. and Isabella Scott, $426.50.—O. W. Miller et al. vs. Philip Conley, $183.25.—Charles Fitzsimons et al. vs. John H. Donlin, $1,347.32.—W. H. Bean vs. Henry H. Johnson, $587.—George H. Duckworth et al. vs. Joseph Young, $205.—T. W. Ferry et al. vs. James C. Hyde, $329.45.—Same vs. Benjamin R. Hawley, $179.12.—W. P. McLaren & Co. vs. Elisha H. Talbot, $212.50.—Marquette Brown-Stone Company vs. Peter F. Rofinot, $285.15.—Chicago Artificial-Stone Company vs. Charles A. Leavins, $340.12.—J. L. Wayne et al., use Henry Lewis et al., Assignees, vs. Freeman A. Fisher, $297.81.—Robert Mannheimer vs. Stephen A. Goodwin, $267.72.—Andrew Carnegie et al. vs. Robert Clarke, $226.62.

JUDGE MOORE—J. K. Barry vs. Parnell Munson, $878.20.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—H. C. Latshaw vs. A. A. Sprague, Ezra T. Warren, Otha S. A. Sprague, and W. O'Brien; verdict, $410.42, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—C. A. Rogers vs. Ellen Keenan; verdict, $113.32.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

SEAWEED.

Alas, poor weed! The careless tide
Has left thee with his lightest foam;
And now a desert drear and wide
Divides thee from thy wished-for home.
His flow may bear thee back once more,
But canst thou live thy life of yore?

Alas! I, too, am left awhile
By her I love, in lightest play!
On distant loves I see her smile,
I hear her laughter far away.
Her heart may turn to me again,
But can my heart forget the pain?

—*London Spectator.*

A GRASSHOPPER STORY.

Cheyenne (Wyo.) Leader.

Two men were traveling in Kansas last summer, and, when about fifteen miles from Lindsey, on the Solomon River, the grasshoppers appeared over them in such swarms as to make it as dark as twilight. Suddenly they began settling down in swarms right where the two men were riding along on horseback. The jerky birds came down by countless millions, and all traces of vegetation disappeared as if by magic. They covered the ground several inches deep, and suddenly seemed determined to settle on the men and horses. One of them, a man named Dan Kavanagh, was thrown to the ground by the frantic plunging of his horse, and the grasshoppers, apparently attracted by a green calico shirt which he wore, swarmed upon him, and, in less time than it takes to tell it, had eaten every shred of clothing from him, and, horrible to relate, began devouring him alive! His companion, a young German named Fred Keiser had a blacksnake-whip, with which he managed to fight them off and tried to save poor Dan. The horse reared, fell and rolled over with him, but he managed to regain his seat, and it was not until Kavanagh had been skinned alive, and all the muscles and flesh eaten from his breast and ribs, that Keiser gave up and galloped away. About seven miles from the scene he found a ranch, and was cared for. He was so bitten that his hands, arms, and head swelled to twice their natural size, and he lay in the greatest agony and delirium for a week. When he recovered his horse was dead, and the ranchmen went with him to the scene of the disaster. They found nothing but the skeleton of his companion, the bones picked clean and almost buried in the mass of grasshoppers, which still covered the ground to the depth of a foot. His horse's skeleton lay near him, the voracious insects having eaten flesh, hide, and hair. As the ranchmen own nearly a whole township in that vicinity, which they are about to sell to an English colony, they swore Keiser to secrecy in regard to the affair, gave him a horse and entire new outfit, and let him go on his way rejoicing.

A FISH STORY.

Troy (N. Y.) Press.

Mr. Scott, at the residence of Dr. P. T. Heartt, of Waterford, has for some time been afflicted with sore eyes. Rather more than a month ago he determined to try the curative powers of salt-water bathing for the affected optics. For this purpose he procured a quantity of clear snow and melted it, after which he filtered it carefully, and pouring it into a tumbler put into it a small quantity of rock salt. The salt dissolved, and every morning and evening for a month a small quantity of the wash was used. Yesterday morning Mrs. Scott conceived that too much dust had settled in the glass, and advised throwing it away and rinsing the glass. Before putting this project into execution she scanned the glass more closely, and was surprised to see swimming about, in a lively manner, a diminutive fish. A close examination followed, and there surely was a small fish about three-fourths of an inch in length, with bright projecting bead-like black eyes, and in formation closely resembling a "bull-head." The diminutive creature is transparent, and can easily be seen through. The vertebræ of the creature is plainly marked throughout its entire length. The fish has been placed in a bottle and is carefully preserved. It swims about in the watery element as though highly enjoying its saline bath. It is of a pretty pearl color and is daily growing. The question is, What is the embryo fish? Where did it come from? Certainly there could have been no germ of life in the snow that had been melted by artificial heat and afterward filtered; neither could there have been any in the coarse particles of salt that had been placed into it.

A GAME OF "FREEZE-OUT."

Denver (Col.) News.

A bad story comes from Deadwood about an old Denverite—D. Tom Smith. The writer says Tom has been behaving beastly for some time past, threatening to kill his wife and several other people in town. Recently, on a certain evening, he went into a saloon where the Mayor, City Marshal, and two others were engaged in a game of "freeze-out." He pulled off his coat, took a corner from which he could cover the players and the bar-keeper, and then "pulled his gun," cocked it, and held it at a present upon whoever made a motion to rise or change his position. He told them that he came in there for murder and meant murder, but they might go on with the game. The game did go on with a great deal of solemnity. The writer says, "It was probably the most solemn game of freeze-out ever played in the Hills." No one of the five present wanted to be a martyr. But the City Marshal kept working his chair around, and at last suddenly ducked his head and made a spring for D. Tom. At that instant the latter "turned loose" his battery. The shot passed through the crown of the Marshal's hat, out through the side, through the rim, twice through the back of his coat, crossed the table, and struck the Marshal's late partner square in the forehead, between the eyes, where it split in two, and one-half traversed the skull in each direction, finally stopping near the temples on either side. But the Marshal got Tom before he had time to pull again, and now he has gone to Yankton for confinement and trial. The man he shot is getting well. If he had been killed they say Tom would have died rather suddenly.

A WOMAN IN THE CASE.

New York Graphic.

According to the *World* the real *casus belli* in Mrs. Hanaford's church is a Miss Miles. Miss Miles is Mrs. Hanaford's housekeeper. She seems to stand toward Mrs. Hanaford, mentally and morally, as a sort of support,—in short, a sort of Mr. Hanaford. It is not good for a woman to live alone. More, it is impossible. Miss Miles is Mrs. Hanaford's true helpmate. She is clerk of the church, Assistant Superintendent of the Sunday-school, and is the real Chairman of the Board of Deacons. Miss Miles is a lady of great activity, decision, and force of character. Here is where the shoe pinches. The male members of Mrs. Hanaford's church do not like to have it thrown up in their faces that their establishment is run altogether by women. That's what the scoffers say. They can get along with a lady in the pulpit; they have advanced to that extent in the recognition of woman's equal participation in the world's work. They admit that intellect knows no sex, and that the strongest mind, be it male or female, must rule. But it is one thing to admit the correctness of a principle, and quite another to live up to it and endure the inevitable ridicule and sarcastic comment of a crude and unprogressed outside world. So the men of Mrs. Hanaford's congregation say substantially: "We cannot afford to be bossed by Miss Miles. Her intellect and executive ability may be stronger than ours, but in the eyes of the world we must seem to run this church, even if really we do not. Miss Miles seems to control affairs now, but the age is not sufficiently advanced for a society of men to remain contentedly bossed by a woman. We are not strong enough to endure the ridicule and sarcasm of the world. Therefore if Mrs. Hanaford desires longer to be our pastor she must dismiss her housekeeper."

LAMARTINE AND BULOZ.

The following is an anecdote of Lamartine, and Buloz of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, just dead: In 1847 Buloz wished to obtain an article from Lamartine, and after a deal of persuasion extorted from the distinguished author and statesman a promise to write one, one of the principal arguments being the payment in advance of 4,000 francs, Lamartine being "a trifle short." Months rolled by with no signs of the article, though Lamartine, to quiet Buloz, gave him a little copy of verses that he had lying in his desk. The revolution of 1848 came, and Lamartine was too busy in politics to write; so one day, after an angry scene, when Buloz taunted him with taking money in advance and neglecting to render an equivalent for it, Lamartine gave the editor back his 4,000 francs. Buloz thereupon, with great magnanimity, insisted that Lamartine should be paid for the verses, and Lamartine refused to receive pay. "You must," said Buloz, with crushing dignity, "I never publish an article that is not paid for," which, indeed, was not the case. "Name your price." "Very well," remarked Lamartine, sweeping the 4,000 francs back into his drawer, "that makes us square."

A QUIET CONVICTION.

Lord Midleton, who is an English Magistrate, was recently called upon to hear the case of a deaf mute who was brought up as a common mendicant. The Judge, fortunately, was skilled in the deaf and dumb alphabet. The evidence was communicated to the prisoner with great promptitude by Lord Midleton. In reply the prisoner said he had broken no law, and he relied upon the legal knowledge of the Bench to do him justice by discharging him. Lord Midleton told the prisoner that he feared he was a professional mendicant. The prisoner, with great alacrity, replied on his fingers, "In that you are mistaken. I am an object of sympathy, and kind hearts take compassion upon me." Lord Midleton, with equal digital dexterity, replied: "My former leniency to you was misplaced. You will go to prison for a month." The prisoner, with great animation, replied, "You are an accomplished Magistrate, but you have no compassion for an afflicted fellow-creature."

JIM AND CLARA.

New York Correspondence Washington Capital.

One of the places that knows James Gordon Bennett no more for the present is the riding-school on Fifth avenue, not far from the reservoir. He, together with Miss May and a brilliant cavalcade, used to secure the whole place to themselves once or twice a week and equestrianize to their hearts' content. Clara Morris, who is a dauntless horsewoman, also patronizes this school, and the other day had the daring to ride a little mustang, who was the admiration of all visitors to the Hippodrome who witnessed the games of polo. This pony, who is a beauty, now that he has been trimmed and cared for, came here with the California players, and, until Miss Morris got on his back the other day, had never known what it was to carry a side-saddle. His clipped mouse-colored body, with its dainty white marks on each foot, reared straight up when he felt the long skirts of his rider, but she mastered him after quite a struggle, and the people in the place soon saw him bearing her in the most amiable while spirited fashion, his silver bangles jingling as he moved.

MINCE-PIE.

Detroit Free Press.

When one of the market-women yesterday asked Brother Gardner if the sight of a fresh-baked mince-pie didn't make his mouth water, he looked from mince-pie to fried bologna and back to cold biscuit, and he replied:

"Dar wuz a time when it did. In doze good ole days ob long ago, when dey built mince-pies out'n meat, apples, brandy, an' spices, dar was a successive hankering to git up clus to a mince-pie. But in dese days, when dey erect such pies out'n de fust grizzle, an' de fust apples, an' de fust pickings, dat come handy, nail on de top crust, an' scollop de edges wid dar false teeth, why, I'ze gwine to stan' 'roun' an' take de chances on finding a cocoanut in de gutter."

A NEW YORK SAMSON.

New York Times.

A novel athletic entertainment will shortly be given by a well-known amateur of this city. Among other feats that he proposes to perform are juggling with dumb-bells and ring-weights, none of them to weigh less than forty pounds, and ranging as high as 180 pounds, and lifting enormous weights. He will raise and hold in his hands a cannon weighing 1,000 pounds while it is being loaded and fired. He will also lift a horse, fifteen hands high, six inches from the ground by main strength, standing over the animal on a platform. He will then lift a team of horses in the same manner, and will next lift a platform containing a dozen persons. While suspended in midair by one hand he will put up to arm's length over his head a 100-pound dumb-bell with the other.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE SEA.

One day, at Etretat, Henri Monnier perceived on the beach an elderly shopkeeper and his wife, who were taking their first look at the ocean. "What bothers me," remarked the woman, "is the perpetual movement of the sea—the waves, the tide." Here Monnier came forward, and, assuming the tone and bearing of M. Prudhomme, he volunteered an explanation. "Madame," he said solemnly, "that motion is produced by the fish, that wriggle about a great deal and wag their tails violently, thus causing the waves. When they get weary of swimming near the shore they all retire simultaneously, and the sea follows them—hence the tide."

THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHARLESTOWN, Mass., Feb. 6.—In your issue of the 1st inst. I find the following, credited to one of your New York exchanges, viz.: "At the request of the Chaplain of the Massachusetts State Prison, a vote was recently taken among the convicts to ascertain whether it was desired that he should visit and talk with them. A large majority of the prisoners voted 'No.'" In justice to the undersigned, and to a large number who cannot speak for themselves, please make the following corrections:

1. The said Chaplain has never requested a vote to be taken by any under his charge upon any subject.

2. When an officer in charge of a small division took a vote of his own motion, upon a different subject, the majority, almost two to one, respectfully and heartily supported his proposition.

By giving the above the benefit of your wide circulation you will greatly oblige the

CHAPLAIN M. S. P.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1877.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 94⅜.

At midnight there was no noticeable change in the condition of Secretary Morrill, and the medical bulletins gave no encouragement for the hope of a favorable turn.

Singular as it may appear to those who hourly apprehend the advent of a "cold snap," we are to have even warmer weather to-day, according to the Washington report. February is really bent on distinguishing itself in the matter of delightful days and nights.

The Dominion Parliament was opened at Ottawa, Ont., yesterday, with a fair imitation of the pomp and circumstance attending the kindred event in the mother country, also in progress. The Governor-General delivered the customary speech, and among other things said he was very sorry that Canada had been unable to secure from the United States the rights guaranteed to her by the Washington Treaty.

Senator Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, has been made the defendant in a breach-of-promise suit begun by a young woman employed in one of the Departments at Washington. Simon's friends claim that the plaintiff is either a lunatic or a blackmailer, and in support of that theory point to the fact that the defendant is 78. But there's no fool like an old fool when it comes to making up to a pretty Treasury girl.

There is a wide margin for choice in the cable reports concerning Midhat Pasha, the Turkish Premier, who is understood to have been caught in a treasonable conspiracy against the Sultan and forced to leave the country. One story is that Midhat is still the power behind the throne, having retired temporarily to make room for certain concessions; and another rumor-dealer has it that the late Grand Vizier has been dead for several days past. It makes some difference to Midhat which of the two reports is true.

A deathly dampness has fallen upon the Congressional investigation mills, and the sound of their buzzing is likely to be heard no more in the land. Even Dudley Field, than whom no man from verge to centre of the legal arena has more confidence in his own ability to make a witness' virtues appear as hideous vices, droops his head before the Tribunal's decision, and has not sufficient backbone left to badger a Republican, even if that unfortunate individual happens to hail from Louisiana.

Prominent citizens of New York, in view of the astonishing temptations with which the office of Coroner of that city is hedged about, are trying to do away with the position altogether. It is said that the legitimate fees of the office have amounted to $50,000 in a single year, and that, in addition, bribes of as high as $10,000 have been importunately offered for the suppression of the facts in cases where a person of eminent family connection has committed suicide, or met his death from other causes usually considered disgraceful.

A new wrinkle in the Democratic programme is made necessary by the exclusion of evidence going back of the action of the proper State authorities. The plan regarding Louisiana is to contest the legality of the Returning Board itself, on the ground that the law requires five members, whereas but four acted. It will be claimed that in consequence there was no lawful canvass of the vote of the State, and therefore no election of Electors. The object sought is throw into the House the election of President. It will be remembered that the vacant position in the Returning Board was tendered to several Democrats, all of whom declined to accept, and the Board finally proceeded with the canvass with but four members.

The Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday, except wheat, and rather irregular. Mess pork closed 17½c per brl lower, at $16.15@16.20 cash and $16.25@16.27½ for March. Lard closed 12½c per 100 lbs lower, at $10.95@11.00 cash and $11.02½@11.05 for March. Meats were easier, at 6c for shoulders, boxed; 8⅞c for short-ribs; and 8⅞c for short-clears. Highwines were irregular, at $1.05@1.07 per gallon. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat closed 1⅛c higher, at $1.31½ cash and $1.31⅞ for March. Corn closed ⅛@⅛c lower, at 42c cash and 45⅞c for May. Oats closed dull, at 35½c for February and 36c for March. Rye was firmer, at 70@70½c. Barley closed firm, at 61c for February and 61c for March. Hogs were fairly active, at 5@10c decline, closing easy at $5.85@6.60. Cattle were active and strong, with sales at $2.75@6.00. Sheep were steady, at $3.00@5.25. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $105.62½ in greenbacks at the close.

The regular annual flummery, without which the British Parliament would not consider itself prepared to transact business, was performed yesterday in the usual style. The Queen's speech was read by the Lord High Chancellor, and, as usual, it contained nothing that My Lords and Gentlemen were not already informed of. It was remarkable rather for what was omitted than what it contained. There was in that portion relating to the Turkish question not the remotest allusion to the threatening aspect of affairs between the Czar and the Porte, and no reference whatever to the subject of the Extradition Treaty with America—a fact which was commented upon unfavorably by the Marquis of Hartington, the leader of the Opposition in the House. The session bids fair to be a stormy one, and Disraeli's Eastern policy the subject of many a hot debate.

The proceedings against Gen. Belknap in the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, upon an indictment charging him with bribery, were yesterday dismissed, and the disgraced ex-Secretary is free to employ the remainder of his days in the endeavor to outlive the stigma which attaches to his name and fame. A *nolle pros.* was entered by the District-Attorney with the approval of the President and the Attorney-General, who, in view of the extreme improbability of a conviction being secured in the event of a trial by jury, and in consideration of the expense and delay to which Gen. Belknap has been subjected, believed that the interests of justice would not suffer by a withdrawal of the criminal prosecution. Gen. Belknap's punishment has not been so light that any one will consider that he has been let off easy, or that undue leniency has been exercised in his behalf.

The Democrats gained a victory in the Electoral Commission yesterday. At the close of the evidence and the argument in the case of the Florida Elector the Republicans felt that they had completely demolished the pretense of ineligibility, and were anxious to bring the matter to a vote before adjournment in order to enable the Joint Convention to proceed to-day with the canvass of the Electoral returns. The Democrats, on the other hand, were solid for adjournment, and Justice Bradley cast the deciding vote on their side,—for the reason, it is understood, that he considered it essential that the Justices should have time to look at the authorities cited, so that the decision when rendered shall be the result of due deliberation. The Commission will consider the case this morning with closed doors, and there is little doubt but that a decision will be announced before night that shall effectually settle the Florida question in favor of Hayes.

The course of the Democratic majority of the House of Representatives yesterday, in refusing to remove Messrs. Anderson and Wells from their present unhealthy dungeons to comfortable quarters, is an insult to the ordinary feelings of humanity entertained by the American people. The testimony was explicit to the effect that these dungeons are not even a fit place for cattle, and that Gov. Wells is already on a sick bed as the result of confinement in these damp, filthy, and unwholesome places. It also appears from the proceedings that, upon the solicitation of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, the Speaker of the House had ordered the prisoners transferred to more healthy quarters, but John Thompson, the Sergeant-at-Arms, had taken them back to the dungeon again, and the Speaker of the House was powerless in the matter. Notwithstanding this presentation of facts, to the everlasting disgrace of the Democrats in the House be it said, they refused to make any change or interfere with the petty tyranny of this man Thompson. In view of such facts as these, there can be but one inference, namely, that the House of Representatives of the United States has for its Sergeant-at-Arms a worthy successor to the monster Wirtz, that he is engaged in the dastardly effort to break down the health of his prisoners, and that there is not manliness enough on the Democratic side of the House to interfere with his brutal cruelty.

St. Louis has had a charter experience not unlike that which Chicago suffered two years ago,—with the difference that the people of St. Louis wanted their charter and the people of Chicago didn't. Chicago was forced to take the charter against its will by means of ballot-box stuffing; in St. Louis the people were deprived of their charter by ballot-box stuffing. In Chicago the courts stood by the ballot-box stuffers and the people were compelled to keep the charter which had been foisted upon them, but in St. Louis the courts refused to stand by the ballot-box stuffers, and the people got the charter they had honestly voted in. After all, there is a good deal of difference between the cases. The St. Louis election judges do not differ much, however, from the Chicago election judges who have from time to time obeyed the behests of the bummers. One of them subsequently told how the fraud was accomplished. The ballots were counted every hour, and at every count the judges destroyed a number of genuine ballots for the charter and substituted a number of bogus ballots against it, taking the precaution to write upon the bogus ballots the same numbers that the genuine ballots had written on them. The extent of the fraud can be guessed from the confession that one of these judges testified that he alone had destroyed more ballots in favor of the charter than he had taken in of genuine votes against it. We must envy St. Louis, however, the possession of courts that take cognizance of election frauds and set aside the results produced thereby.

The Chicago *Bulldozer* exhibits more or less prejudice against ex-Gov. Wells, of Louisiana. The Governor and the three other members of the Louisiana Returning Board threw out the bulldozed return from East Feliciana Parish. The real vote of the parish, according to the politics of the people, is: Hayes, 2,147; Tilden, 1,018; but the Democratic bulldozers drove off the colored Republicans and stuffed the ballot-boxes, and made this return: Hayes, 0; Tilden, 1,736. The law of Louisiana says that when corrupt influence, intimidation, or frauds are practiced, the Returning Board shall exclude such votes from their returns. The Board, of course, had to reject the returns of the scoundrels made from that parish, and from a half a dozen others that were bedeviled in the same way. For doing this, the Chicago *Bulldozer* pours upon the members of the Board a torrent of malevolent scurrility. It was all right, according to the foul-mouthed old blackguard, to exclude every Republican vote and fill up the boxes with stuffings for Tilden, but it was all wrong to purge the returns and reject the bogus ballots. Decent people think the Board did right.

CHICAGO'S GRAIN TRADE.

The volume of grain receipts has decreased so notably within the past few weeks as to excite especial attention on the Board of Trade, and the circumstance naturally leads up to a consideration of the degree of responsibility which the owners of elevators must assume for it. The cessation of the railway war and consequent increase of rates to the seaboard has had its influence in checking the movement of grain, the natural disposition of farmers and Western dealers being to hold the grain for a decline in freights. But this circumstance alone will not account for all the decrease in grain receipts. The fact is, that the terminal charges for handling grain in Chicago are so unfairly regulated that they are constantly an auxiliary to any other depressing influence that presents itself. Whenever from any cause the grain trade is dull, it is duller in Chicago proportionately than at other points on account of the effort of shippers to avoid all excessive charges and to handle the grain as economically as possible. The terminal charges of elevators and railroads are directly responsible for this.

There are certain charges which, it has long been agreed by everybody except the elevator owners, should be abolished altogether, viz.: the switching and trimming charges, which together amount to about one cent a bushel. This is a considerable tax at any time, but it is especially onerous when freight rates rule high, and it always operates against Chicago, because it is not levied by the elevators in cities like Peoria, Toledo, and others which are competing for Chicago's trade. But it has also been wisely suggested that the legitimate handling of grain in this city can be increased by changing the tariff at the elevators in such a way as to favor rapid transfer without materially lowering the actual charges. The present tariff exacts a charge for storage of two cents a bushel for the first twenty days or less, and one-half cent per bushel for every ten days thereafter. The suggestion is that the tariff shall be changed so as to charge one cent per bushel for the first ten days or less, and one-half cent per bushel for every subsequent ten days. While this is not a material decrease of rates, the arrangement suggested would encourage the shipping trade. Grain transferred in this city through an elevator cannot now pass without a tax of two cents a bushel, no matter how short a time it may remain here. Under the new arrangement legitimate trades and grain consigned to Chicago for transshipment would be able to pass with a charge of only one cent a bushel, for it is rarely that such grain is held more than ten days. The saving of one cent in this way, and one cent in trimming and switching, would soon increase the trade so much as to fully repay the elevators for the concession. On grain held for speculative rise, which is kept in store, the elevators would receive about the same amount under the new tariff that they do now.

The statement of the Joliet grain trade for the past year shows that the shipments to the East from that point aggregated 4,520,904 bushels, of which 3,201,994 bushels were of corn. Probably the shipments from all the small grain centres throughout the State will show an increase. This is largely at the expense of Chicago. A part of it may be accounted for by the fact that last year there was a large proportion of damp corn which would not pass Chicago inspection, and was shipped to the East direct on this account; but as the Eastern buyers found much of this corn worthless after jolting over a journey of a thousand miles, it is not likely that they will care to renew their experience with the "cut-off" grain. At the same time, it is certain that there has been a large amount of direct shipment from the smaller cities that would have come to Chicago if it had not been for excessive terminal charges.

There are signs that the combination of elevator and railroad interests which has been able to retain the unfair charges in spite of the protest is no longer so strong as it was formerly. There are indications that the members of the combination have been cutting under one another and discriminating. As soon as this is fairly demonstrated, the combination will go to pieces. Some of the interested parties are already known to be in favor of making the concessions demanded. The determination of the Chicago & Alton Road to abate its extra charges for delivering grain on track will probably bring the other roads to the same terms, and a general adoption of this rule will compel the elevators to abolish their excessive charges unless they wish to lose their business. It would be shrewder for them to foresee the result and make the necessary abatement of their own accord, rather than wait to be forced into it by loss of trade.

THE DECISION IN THE FLORIDA CASE.

It is a peculiarity of the law-abiding and law-respecting people of the United States to waive their own opinions and judgments and accept that of the tribunal which the law may have constituted to make an authoritative decision. Now matter how excited and intense may be the interest in a controversy, and how willing the controversialists may be to maintain their opinions even by force to the last extremity, so soon as the question at issue is submitted to an ordinarily fair tribunal, there is an immediate preparation to accept the judgment of the Court. This respect for the law, and for its authoritative judgment, follows the decision itself, and the most dogmatic and intemperate champions of the losing side will find in the reasoning of the Court, and in the judgment itself, a convincing argument which, coming from any other source, would have been spurned. For three months the whole country has been occupied with the discussion of the Presidential count,—whether Hayes and Wheeler or Tilden and Hendricks were legally and fairly elected in November last. There has been the widest range for partisan excitement and for the advocacy of extreme measures. So violent had become the controversy that it was assumed that loyalty to party demanded that nothing less than the election of both Tilden and Hayes, with a resulting civil war and general anarchy, would satisfy the contending factions. On the one hand it was insisted that Mr. Ferry, the President of the Senate, should assume and exercise the power of counting 185 votes for Hayes and declare him elected. On the other hand it was assumed that the House of Representatives should prohibit the counting of the votes of a number of States returned as voting for Hayes, and then, proceeding as in case of a non-election, to elect Tilden President by the votes of States as represented in the House of Representatives.

The "Ins" and the "Outs," who constitute the "working" forces of political parties, were fierce for war or whatever might be necessary to secure their ascendency, and the business of the country was brought to a standstill pending the controversy, on one side or the other of which the whole body of American people had strong convictions and opinions.

In the very heat of this angry and exciting condition of affairs the proposition to create a Court, having all the powers that might be exercised by the two Houses of Congress, with authority to hear and determine all questions pertaining to the counting of the Electoral votes where there was a contesting return, was hailed with gratification by the country, and found no opposition save from those who shrank from the office-brokers' charge of disloyalty to party. The people at large had no sympathy with party, and, true to the American instincts and American precedents, they regarded the decision of the controversy by a competent Court, no matter which way that Court might decide, as of far more national value than the election of either candidate or the triumph of either party.

The Court being organized, the extremists began their dogmatic assertions that the Court "must" go behind the returns; that the Court "must" repudiate all State authority over the appointment of Electors; that the State laws directing how and in what manner the appointment of Electors shall be ascertained and certified "must" resolve itself into a tribunal to decide upon the conduct of the judges of elections at all the precincts in the United States, though Congress and the Court, so far as the appointment of these Electors is concerned, had no more jurisdiction than it had over the elections in Canada. But the Court has decided that question, and, now that it has been decided, there will be but few intelligent persons in the country who will not readily admit that the decision is correct. The judgment of the Court will be read not as the opinion of a partisan advocate, but as the calm adjudication of an independent tribunal. Even those who were loudest for going behind the returns as to the appointment of the Electors will, now that the question has been judicially determined, concede that they were wrong, and that for the Court to have considered that question would have been to destroy totally the exclusive authority of each State over the appointment of the Electors. Democrats, to whom the preservation of State Rights is a cherished policy, will, now that the point is decided, thank the Court for declaring that neither Congress nor the Courts have authority to deprive a State of the power to appoint Electors in such manner as the Legislature may direct. The Court has vindicated the supremacy of the Constitution. The absolute and exclusive authority of the State to appoint Electors in whatever way the Legislature may direct, is so clear and unquestionable a proposition that the wonder is that it was ever doubted.

With the appointment of the Electors the exclusive jurisdiction of the State terminates. The duties of the Electors pertain to the Federal Government. The Constitution prescribes their qualifications. It declares that no Senator or Representative, nor any person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector. The State has full control of the manner and form of appointing, but it shall not appoint a person holding a Federal office. Was there any vote given in either of the States contested by a person who, when he was appointed an Elector, was an officer of the United States? The States contested are Florida, Louisiana, Oregon, and possibly South Carolina. Except in the case of South Carolina, the eligibility of one or more of the Electors is contested, and on that question the Court will hear evidence and decide. The points made will be: If an Elector was ineligible by reason of holding a Federal office at the time of his election, could he cure that defect by resigning his office as Elector and also his office under the United States, and thereby create a vacancy such as the Electors might fill by appointing him? Was his original election a case of non-election? Did his ineligibility create a "vacancy" that might be filled by the other Electors, or was it a case of such a failure to appoint as to leave no vacancy? In case the person having the highest number of votes was ineligible, was the person having the next highest number of votes elected? All these questions arise in the Louisiana and Oregon cases, and will have to be determined by the Court.

TILDEN AND HAYES.

One of the most remarkable features of the political complication which has existed since last November is the astonishing change which has taken place in the personal relations, so to speak, between the Democratic party and its Presidential candidate during the past two months. There is no longer any enthusiasm for Tilden; there is not even a feeling of respect for him upon the part of Democrats, since the true inwardness of this political intriguer became apparent. To such an extent is this true that, if the election were to be held over again to-morrow as between Tilden and Hayes, the former would be overwhelmingly defeated. Thousands of Republicans who voted for him under the apprehension that he was an honest, sincere man would cast their votes for Hayes, and a multitude of Democrats would do the same thing. Before the election, Mr. Tilden was thought to be a Reformer, who would work for the material good of the country, reform existing evils, inaugurate necessary changes, and introduce the old-fashioned virtues of honesty, economy, justice, and morality in all the departments of the national household. Since the contest over the Electoral vote commenced, however, there is not a single act on his part, nor a single method of procedure, that gives promise of reform or even of ordinary honesty. On the other hand, the indications are overwhelmingly convincing that his administration of the Government, if the decision of the Arbitration Commission shall elevate him to the Presidency, will give the dishonest, disreputable, and corrupt elements of his party a four years' carnival of public plunder and profligacy. The experiences of the last two months have confirmed the charges which were made against him during the Presidential campaign. They have shown him to be a partisan intriguer not above using the methods of the Tammany pot-house politicians; a man without conscience, rectitude of personal character, or moral honesty; reckless in all his methods, desperate in all his ambitions, corrupt in all his purposes; without dignity, integrity, or even self-respect. He has been guilty of corruption, bribery, and blackmail, either directly or through his associates. He and his clique have not hesitated to purchase Electors in one State and attempt to purchase them in two others. He has sought to carry out a policy of intimidation and violence. He has winked at frauds of the most unblushing description. He has surrounded himself with bullies, blackguards, and blackmailers. He has intrusted his interests to disreputable and cunning advocates of the David Dudley Field stamp. He has employed adventurers, professional liars, and accomplished thieves and perjurers to traduce Republican officials. He has violated every Democratic precedent and principle of States-Rights, and his henchmen, in the most arbitrary and summary manner, have thrown citizens into the Capitol dungeons, have opened star-chambers of investigation, subjected their victims to the fabricated charges of professional witnesses without allowing them an opportunity to disprove them, and have promulgated the testimony of such witnesses without the cross-examination or rebuttals. He has made the most wicked and corrupt use of money ever known in the political annals of this country. This infamous programme, which has been followed by him so persistently and industriously, has produced a reaction among moral and well-thinking people, and has cooled down the respect formerly maintained for him by moderate Democrats; and, as we have said before, if the election were to be held over again to-morrow, he would be overwhelmingly defeated. He could not carry a single State north of Mason and Dixon's line, not even his own. He would be buried out of sight.

In contrast with Tilden, the conduct of Gov. Hayes stands out in sharp relief. In all the investigations that have been made,—one-sided as they have been,—in the volumes of testimony that have been taken, notwithstanding the desperate manner in which the Democratic Committees have sought to traduce Republicans, not one breath of dishonor has ever sullied Gov. Hayes' good name, not one taint of corruption has attached to his character. He has had no occasion to use cipher dispatches to cover up bribery and fraud. He has not spent one dollar out of his private funds for election purposes. He has borne himself throughout with a dignity and loftiness of character befitting an American gentleman and statesman. He has maintained a modest and respectful silence, and, if he has spoken at all, has only done so to announce his determination of abiding by the decision of the lawful tribunals, content with the result whatever it might be. If the Board of Arbitration should declare that Mr. Tilden is not entitled to the Presidency, there would be a general feeling of relief even among the Democrats, and a corresponding feeling of satisfaction that an honest, dignified, incorruptible man had won the prize.

THE CHARTER ELECTIONS.

One of the valid objections to the charter that was forced upon Chicago by the ballot-box stuffing of the bummers who thought it would temporarily serve their purposes was that it brings the municipal election in the spring, and adds another element to the political turmoil of a large city. Two bills have been introduced into the Legislature to correct this objection. One, introduced by Mr. Riddle, provides for changing the day of the charter election to the same date as the general election in the fall; the other, introduced by Mr. Kehoe, provides for changing the charter election from the third Tuesday in April to the first Tuesday in April, when the town election is held. Either bill dispenses with one extra and needless election, but of the two Mr. Kehoe's will be of much greater service to Chicago. If the town elections of last spring had occurred on the same day as the city election, we would have been spared the disgrace and outrage of the ballot-box stuffing and the tedious litigation that has grown out of it. In case both elections were held on the same day, the entire voting population would vote for town officers, while, under the present system, only the office-seekers and their clans of retainers can be drummed and carted to the polls. The city election, too, would afford the full number of voting-places, and would require actual residence in the precinct where the ballot is cast, while in separate town elections the number of voting-places is small, not necessarily more than one in each Division of the city, and voting may be done in any part of the town without reference to where the residence may be. The opportunities for fraud in town elections under the present system are limitless, and the occasion is of a kind that does not call out the taxpayers to take care of their own interests. It is much better, therefore, to save an extra election day by combining the town and city elections in the spring than by restoring the city election to the fall. It would be better still, perhaps, if all local elections, viz.: for County Commissioners, city officers, and town officers, should occur on the same day as the general State election, when the people have the protection of the Registry law, and when the importance of such a conjunction would bring out the full force of the taxpaying voters. The only objection to urge to such a plan is the greater influence it might give the national parties over the choice of local officers, but this would be offset to some extent by the greater responsibility both parties would feel, and the consequent effort to nominate good men. At all events, it is highly desirable that the town election and city election should be held on the same day, and Mr. Kehoe's bill ought to be passed.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION—OBJECTIONS CONSIDERED.

We are scarcely surprised to find the Chicago *Times* directing its guns against the proposition to compel parents and guardians to send children to school for a certain time each year during a brief term of years when the mind is forming. The success of political demagogues and sensational newspapers depends mainly upon the ignorance of the masses, and it is scarcely to be expected that people who thrive upon such ignorance will favor any movement to eradicate it. We are surprised, however, that so weak an argument as the following should be stated as the principal objection to compulsory education. The *Times* says:

> A special objection to compulsory schooling—one which ought to have weight with its advocates if not with its opponents—is that it is calculated to arouse opposition to the common-school system. It would not, indeed, influence the minds of those who would avail themselves of the benefits of the system in any event, but it would stir the combativeness of those who are unable or unwilling to send their children to school,—persons who are not necessarily hostile to the system,—and so weaken the defenses of the schools. True, it is not proposed to force everybody to send his children to the public schools, but it is proposed to subject every family to a sort of supervision and inspection under State authority, and in connection with the school system, which would be hardly less offensive than compulsory attendance in the public schools.

Whose opposition to the public schools will be excited by the proposed compulsion to attend some school? Certainly not the opposition of those who now send their children voluntarily to the public schools, for they will have no objection to a law compelling others to do what their conscience and regard for their children prompt them to do without compulsion. Nor will it excite any additional opposition to the public schools among those who now send their children to private schools, for they may continue to do so without any interference on the part of the State authorities. There is only one class left, which consists of those who now refuse to send their children to either public or private schools. Of course, they will be opposed to the law, because it will compel them to do what they neglect to do of their own free will. This is true of all persons who are inclined to evade any law. The real question, then, is whether a law compelling parents to send children to school and provide them with a reasonable amount of preliminary instruction is unjust. In this regard, there are two points worthy of especial consideration:

1. We have now laws which punish parents and guardians for squandering or misappropriating an inheritance of property their children may have. If a minor child has $5,000 left to it in trust of a guardian, which it is to receive at majority, and that guardian appropriates the sum for his own use, we call it a species of robbery. No one complains that it is unjust to forbid by law such misappropriation or to punish the person guilty thereof. Now, in a civilized country and an enlightened age, a child has a natural right to the inheritance of that common information which the State has made free to all, and without which the child grown to maturity cannot fairly combat in the struggles of life or protect himself and his own family on equal ground. Deprived in youth, when he is helpless, of this essential implement in industry and indispensable weapon of protection, he becomes as a man inferior to his fellows, and occupies much the same pitiful situation as a person whose limbs have been distorted in order to fit him for professional mendicancy or show. He is at best a common laborer, an unskilled workman, a hewer of wood and a carrier of water, and can barely earn a subsistence, without comfort to himself, without the means of contributing to the happiness of others, without the preparation for the most simple duties of citizenship. Such a man has the right to call to a fearful reckoning the unnatural parent or guardian who deprived him of the advantages the State offered him, but of which he was powerless to avail himself under the opposition of those upon whom he was dependent. His earnings, perhaps, amount to $250 a year, when he might have earned double as much with the basis of knowledge that should have been imparted to him in his early years. If he has a life of 50 years, then he can justly charge upon the parent who kept him out of his inheritance a robbery of at least $12,500, for his power of production would have been increased by that amount at least. Perhaps, had he started with the preliminary information that a few months' schooling would have given him, his own tastes would have inclined him to increase, develop, and hoard his knowledge in such a way that it would have enabled him to earn $1,000 a year instead of $250. Then he has been robbed of a capital of $50,000 while he was in a helpless condition and unable to protect himself. Shall we say that it is unjust to provide by law for protecting helpless persons against such robbery as this? Shall we say that the law shall not be passed because it will excite the opposition of those inclined to abuse and oppress the helpless? Shall we say it is unfair to compel parents and guardians to provide their children with what the State offers free to all, when it is necessary to their future comfort, happiness, self-respect, and usefulness to the State?

2. This phase of the question only needs one other suggestion. Is it any more unfair to compel parents to give their children the benefit of the instruction the State provides than it is to compel all citizens, whether they are parents or not, to pay taxes for the support of the schools provided? We do not think, at this late day, that any intelligent person can be found to advocate the abolition of the free-school system and its support by general taxation. Yet it would be more reasonable in childless taxpayers to complain of a burden which does not benefit them directly than for parents to complain of injustice in exacting by law that their children shall enjoy the benefits thus provided for them. These childless taxpayers are entitled to such recompense as should accrue to them from the support of free schools. Having no children of their own to share the instruction, they must look for their return to the general improvement of society, to the more intelligent exercise of citizenship, to the increased productive power of the country, to the abatement of crime and vice, and to such other general benefits as ensue from the spread of information. Have not these people a right to demand that the money they pay out for schooling other people's children shall be required by the State to perform the service for which this money is exacted from them? Have they not the right to complain if the ignorant and depraved classes of our large cities are permitted to increase in spite of their contributions to the State for enlarging the informed and useful classes? Compulsory education merely contemplates a law requiring parents to do a duty which they may otherwise evade, and it is demanded by justice to the State, to the taxpayers, and to the youth who are helpless to enforce their own claims. The only opposition it will excite is that which is excited by all similar laws for the general good of society.

The treatment to which Gov. Wells is subjected by the brute who has him in charge, acting under the partisan orders of the Confederates, recalls the Andersonville prison-pen, and the inhuman monster Wirtz, and his employer Jeff Davis. Our own specials have made almost daily mention of the barbarity with which Gov. Wells is treated. Our reports are substantiated by those of all the Chicago correspondents in Washington, except the venomous Copperhead who telegraphs to the Chicago *Bulldozer*. Messrs. Hale and Wilson brought the matter yesterday before the House, as thus stated in the *Journal's* special:

> The treatment of the members of the Louisiana Returning Board by John G. Thompson, the Confederate Sergeant-at-Arms, was brought to the attention of the House to-day, by Mr. Hale, who submitted a letter, signed by Messrs. Anderson and Wells, asking that they might be transferred to decent quarters. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, said he had succeeded, after repeated attempts, in getting passed to the dungeon where Wells and others were confined, and he would say that it was not a fit place to keep cattle or animals in, and, as a result, Wells was now lying on a sick bed. After looking into the matter closely, Mr. Wilson said that the conviction was forced upon him that Thompson was in an inhuman manner studiously attempting to injure their health. At his solicitation, the Speaker had ordered the prisoners transferred to a better room, but John Thompson had taken them back to the dungeon again. He honored the Speaker for honest efforts to relieve their sufferings. It was abhorrent to the feelings of American people that the House should treat with such cruelty a man over 70 years old, because he had stood up for what he knew was right. Gov. Wells had been visited to-day by Senator Howe, Ben Hill, and others who pronounce his treatment cruel in the extreme. A resolution introduced in the House ordering the Sergeant-at-Arms to give him comfortable quarters was defeated amid intense excitement. Representatives Banks, Lawrence, Hale, and other Republicans said the treatment of Wells was a revival of the thumb-screw and torture of inquisition. Sunset Cox, Wood, and Clymer said it was good enough for him. The resolution was voted down by the Democrats.

There has probably never been a meaner exhibition of partisan malevolence than this in Congress. The *Evening Post's* special says:

> Washington, D. C., Feb. 8.—Gov. Wells is in a dying condition. He was removed by the Democratic officers of the House last night from the comparatively comfortable committee-room and locked up in the dark, damp, filthy, grated dungeon in the lower basement under the dome of the Capitol. I visited him about 11 o'clock this morning. The dungeon was too dark to see without gaslight. Water percolates through the walls and drops from the ceiling. Dampness, gas, smoke, and total want of ventilation make the atmosphere of the room intolerably offensive, and really deadly, and the brave old man of 70 years lies dying. He says if he could get fresh air he could get well, but does not expect to live long if confined in his present quarters. In one respect he is treated worse than the Andersonville prisoners. They had fresh air at least. Gov. Wells will be brought before Chief-Justice Cartter on the writ of *habeas corpus* to-morrow.

This atrocious treatment is because he does not produce before the Committee the original returns of the Louisiana election, which are deposited in the archives of the State, in the custody of the Secretary of State. However willing and anxious Gov. Wells might be, the documents are beyond his reach and control; and the House can procure a certified copy of them whenever they want it. The fact is, the Confederates and Copperheads in Congress are punishing Gov. Wells for rejecting the fraudulent returns of votes from the five bulldozed parishes. For acting strictly in conformity with the law and the evidence, they are trying to kill him.

Perhaps the State in the South where the State-Sovereignty heresy has the deepest root is Georgia. Many people supposed that Gen. Sherman and his "bummers" bulldozed that nonsense out of the pates of the Georgians, but it seems not. A movement is on foot to remodel the State Constitution, which is an excellent one in most respects, and was framed by the Republicans in 1868, when they were in power. It truthfully says that every citizen owes paramount allegiance to the United States of America. Many of the members of the Georgia Legislature are demanding a new Constitution, which shall reassert the old State-Sovereignty dogma on which the fire-eaters made the State secede and declare war upon the Union, and for which they got confoundedly well whipped. One member said:

> I stood almost alone in the Constitutional Convention of 1868, battling for the rights of the people against scalawags and scoundrels. Ever since March, 1868, I have been in favor of a Convention. This is not a Constitution of the people of Georgia. It was framed by foreigners, aliens, and adventurers. It is a Radical idea that we owe paramount allegiance to the General Government. Every State is *sovereign* and *independent*. We owe allegiance to the *State first*, and respect [only] to the General Government afterward. The General Government is only a *creature of the States*. Georgia owes no paramount allegiance.

Several others spoke in the same strain. This is Georgia's acquiescence in the results of the War. The State gave 81,000 bulldozed majority for Tilden, who believes in the same pestiferous doctrine that this is not a nation.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, one of the most rabid newspapers in the South, says:

> "An extensive and most diabolical conspiracy to revive the Williamson County (Illinois) Ku-Klux has been discovered." Since The Chicago Tribune thinks the President's answer to the resolution of inquiry relative to sending troops into Virginia is so comprehensive, it should call upon him to furnish a regiment or so to its own State. If a street fight is sufficient to justify the invasion of a Virginia city nearly a year afterwards, the existence in Illinois of a "system of arson and robbery, involving murder," would certainly seem to demand that that locality be looked to.

When the State of Illinois reaches that desperate condition that it cannot control its Ku-Klux, or becomes so demoralized that it allows their depredations to be carried on with impunity, we shall be thankful for Federal assistance in clearing them out. The difference between the people of Illinois and those of the South is that the latter look upon Ku-Kluxism as the normal condition of society, and condone its deeds of violence and murder. They will not allow the Federal Government to suppress it if they can help themselves; on the other hand, they do all they can to protect it. We do not in Illinois, and this is the exact difference between Illinois and Virginia civilization.

There is a good deal of partially-suppressed profanity in Democratic partisan circles just now on account of the choice of Senator in Illinois. It is alleged in those circles that if Judge Davis had not been elected Senator he would have been certainly chosen as the fifth Justice of the Arbitration Court, as he is senior over Justice Bradley. And then it is assumed that he would have become the partisan of Tilden and voted to go behind the returns of the State functionaries, trample them under foot, and convert the Arbitration Commission into a usurping returning board. It is claimed that he would have upheld the frauds, violence, and intimidation practiced by the Louisiana bulldozers, and in short that he would have voted to count in Tilden, regardless of the rights of the State under the Constitution to choose the Electors free of dictation from Congress. We don't believe he would have done anything of the kind, but, on the contrary, would have taken precisely the same position that Justice Bradley has taken. But it is amusing to see the distress the Democratic partisans are in at what they call the blunder of electing Davis.

Gov. Grover, of Oregon, sent the following dispatch to Samuel J. Tilden *five* days before he issued the certificate to Cronin, or had heard any legal argument in the case:

> Portland, Ore., Dec. 1, 1876.—*To the Hon. S. J. Tilden, No. 15 Gramercy Park, New York:* Heed scantiness cramp emerge peroration hothouse survivor browse of piameter dottish hothouse exactness of survivor highest cunning dottish afar galvanic survivor by accordingly respectful merciless of Senator in consequent coalesce.
> Gobble.

The key having been found to this cipher dispatch, upon unlocking its mystery it reads in plain English as follows:

> Portland, Ore., Dec. 1, 1876.—*To the Hon. S. J. Tilden, No. 15 Gramercy Park, New York:* I shall decide every point in the case of Post-Office Elector in favor of the highest Democratic Elector and grant the certificate accordingly. Rule morning of the 6th. In consequence confidential.
> Lafayette B. Grover,
> *Alias* "Gobble."

We have waited several days for the justification of this scoundrelism by the Chicago *Bulldozer*, but thus far it has ignored the subject. It is now about time that it should rise and explain.

There are strange rumors and reports floating about in New York City concerning the condition of Tilden's mind, which may not be true. A private letter from New York to a citizen of Chicago, dated Feb. 5, contains the following remarkable statements:

> . . . Look out for news that Tilden is going the same way that poor Greeley did. The following was told me to-day by a gentleman not given to gossip or exaggeration. He said that the Hon. John R. McPherson, the Senator-elect from New Jersey, accompanied by a friend, called upon Mr. Tilden shortly after McPherson's election (*a few days ago*), and were received by the "Claimant" in a confused sort of a way, and, instead of referring to Mr. McPherson's election by the extraordinarily close vote of one majority, or to party matters in New Jersey, he sat with unadjusted trousers—his breeches hanging loosely about him—and, with a book in hand, talked for an hour in a distracted, vehement manner about Florida, Louisiana, and Oregon,—especially Florida,—repeating himself over and over again. My informant further said that when Senator McPherson got outside he said to his companion, "Tilden's mind is affected: he won't live a year, whether he gets into the White House or not."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* explains the cause of the recent unparliamentary language indulged in by the Cincinnati editors towards each other, viz.: "Much of the rudeness and lack of culture in the West may be traced to the frequent delays in the mails from Boston."

> Commissioner Holden wants other men to pay their taxes, but claims the privilege of being a tax-fighter himself.—*Journal.*

Did not know before that he had any to fight.

H. V. Redfield, writing from Georgia about the Senatorial struggle there, which ended in the defeat of Norwood and election of Hill, says it was the salary-grab business that laid the former out. He says:

> Norwood's defeat was owing entirely to the salary-grab. But for that he would have been elected on the first ballot. As it was, he came

within four votes of an election, and there were at least a dozen who would not support him because he dipped his hand into the Treasury and took therefrom 50 per cent in addition to what he had agreed to serve for, and at the same time voted to "double old GRANT's salary." "Thank the Lord!" I heard a man say in the Kimball House at dinner to-day, "no salary-grabber can be elected in Georgia."

PERSONAL.

It is grievous to see a disposition on the part of the English newspapers to question the veracity of Dr. Schliemann, but then it is true that a man who would divorce one wife without cause and marry another because she knew the Odyssey might not stop at a few lies in the road to fame.

The managers of a lecture-course in this city attempted to obtain the Moody and Sankey Tabernacle for Mr. Beecher's lecture next Monday night. The Committee in charge of the building replied that it was a monument to the mercy and glory of God, and could be obtained for no secular purpose whatever.

The Castellani collection of majolica, antique jewelry, marbles, bronzes, and rings has been opened to the public at the Metropolitan Museum of Fine Arts in New York. An admission fee of 25 cents is charged, and the proceeds are to be devoted to the payment of the debt incurred by the purchase of the collection.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has no sympathy for the writer who complained recently of the boarding-house practice of dropping into a man's room to read an original poem. It says a person who has access to the waste-basket of a big newspaper ought to be able to hold his own in an encounter of this description. But how desperate must be the straits of that editor who is compelled to go to the waste-basket for succor and solace!

An Eastern bard, name unknown, has composed a touching obituary to a Spitz dog, whose familiar appellation in this life was Cussy. The poetry is really too good not to be reprinted, and all who know the manifold meannesses of the Spitz-dog's nature will enjoy the lines. They are as follows:

> Sleep, little Cuss! May gentle slumbers lap
> Thy little jaws that never failed to snap,
> And in the world of spirits may they find
> Soft tidbit fingers suited to their mind!
> May baby angels put their chubby toes
> In easy reach of thy fastidious nose,
> And may thy jaws snatch their ambrosial meals
> From sportive cherubs kicking up their heels!
> And, lapped in joys like these, may they forget
> To water with the natural regret
> That one that always loved to pick a bone
> Cannot return to earth to pick his own!

It is said that the Memoires of Talleyrand, left by him with strict injunction that they should not see the light for thirty years after his death, will be published next year. As he died in 1838, the year for the appearance of the book was 1868, but many of the persons mentioned in it were then alive, and the publication was deferred. The care that has been exercised in the matter naturally suggests that the book contains matter both new and severe, and there is consequently a general desire to see what it is. The injunction of Talleyrand in this affair was quite worthy of his cold and calculating spirit. It was neither brave nor generous of him to spare the feelings of others while living in order the better to attack their memories after death.

We read that Lord Byron, in the satirical dedication of "Don Juan," spoke of Coleridge as explaining metaphysics to the nation, and added plaintively: "I wish he would explain his explanation." It is not on record, however, that this polite suggestion was ever accepted by Coleridge, who doubtless took the insult for what it was worth. Making due allowances for the infinite differences of circumstances and persons, the affair has a bearing on the request of a correspondent for an explanation of a sentence in the dramatic article in THE TRIBUNE of Sunday. He wants to know if the *ego* and *non-ego* of *Mignon*, playfully alluded to in the article of Sunday, are decent household virtues, or vicious qualities of the heart not fit to be mentioned in ears polite. The only answer to be made to a question of this description is, that when THE TRIBUNE wants to say an indecent thing it will be so plain about it that the wayfaring man, though a fool, may understand.

Talmage's ways still are observed because the study of them is really an investigation of a new phase in American morals. He is fond of leading his congregation up to some abstraction like MAN, or TRUTH, or BEAUTY, and plumping them against it to find salvation. But when it comes to practical affairs, such as stealing a newspaper or paying a choir-singer, Truth, and Beauty, and Man in the abstract are not always considered. The principal singer in the Tabernacle is Miss Thursby. She has been promised a salary of $3,000 per year. Times are hard. Mr. Talmage's trustees have therefore relieved their consciences of the load of paying so high a salary in such times by giving a "benefit-concert" to Miss Thursby, and appropriating the proceeds for the payment of her salary. If the public is deceived, so much the worse for the public; the Brooklyn Tabernacle is still open regularly, and furnishes salvation to man and beast in the most complete and satisfactory manner.

The Rev. William Alvin Bartlett has earned for himself in the Cincinnati *Commercial* the *sobriquet* of "the Talmage of Indianapolis." This sort of language, as applied to Mr. Bartlett, is not deserved. The special occasion for it was his statement in a sermon last Sunday, in opposition to the position of a brother clergyman, that he would take money intended for a charitable object from any source. "If a party of gamblers," he said, "or the inmates of the lowest brothel in the city made up a purse to purchase supplies for a suffering, starved family on the South Side, I would be glad to take it to them. Why, even if the old gentleman himself from the regions below, where he keeps his gold and silver in a liquid form, should come up here with a donation for the establishment of a Presbyterian Church in a destitute locality, I should take it and establish the church, and then it would give me great pleasure to preach his funeral sermon, mentioning that act as a complimentary one in connection with it."

The importation of fresh American meat into England has become a considerable branch of industry, and has already had an appreciable effect upon the home markets. The *Live-Stock Journal* says this is now the chief topic of conversation in the farmstead, at the market ordinary, and all places where agriculturists congregate. Stock-breeders are alarmed by the sudden growth of the new trade, and are casting about to find some means of sustaining a successful competition. Strangely enough, the Pennsylvania economists will think, there is no thought in England of applying the loose principles of protection to the solution of this difficult problem; but the breeders are considering rather improved methods of feeding, the abolition of certain unnecessary middlemen, and a reasonable reduction of their own profits. But it will be a strange thing if Yankee ingenuity, having once obtained a footing for the new trade in England, allows it to be driven out entirely by competition. To paraphrase the British statesman: While a Texas steer remains unslaughtered in our country, we never will renounce our trade.

There seems to be no better investment for money in cities of the second class than a cheap evening newspaper affords. The most profitable newspaper in Washington is the *Star*, a twilight organ which sells for two cents. In Indianapolis the *News*, a similar publication, has the vogue, and in Detroit another *News* of the same kind is at the top of the heap. The success of the last-named publication is, indeed, a marvel of journalism. It is now only a little over three years old, yet it claims, and we have no doubt can substantiate, an average circulation of 17,000. The circulation of each day is conspicuously printed in the editorial columns, and any person is at liberty to inspect the books of the office for verification. All these papers are admirable news-condensers. They put everything in a small compass, and find room, after disposing of the news of the day, to print pithy editorials and pungent paragraphs, besides laying hold of all the gossip that is going. This makes an evening newspaper that any man may enjoy and be brief about it, which, it seems, is the kind of journal that most people would prefer to have after work.

Auerbach first reached fame, as most people know, through his "Village Stories." These, though written thirty years ago, have not lost their popularity, and are read in all languages of the civilized world. Their scene was a little village of the Black Forest, and their theme the simple lives of the inhabitants. Now the railroad has invaded the secluded spot, many of the people have been even to America and back, the German Empire has arisen—in short, the little village is another world. To depict this new life, the author has finished three new stories, which he groups, in the German edition, under the title of "After Thirty Years." Each of these stories is the sequel of an earlier story written thirty years before. Herr Auerbach suggested that it would, on many accounts, be well to publish the English version of each new story in connection with the early one on which it was based. Consequently the six stories will be published in three volumes, each pair of stories appearing as a single work. The first volume, no portion of which has before been printed in English, will be published by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. in a few days under the title of "The Convicts and Their Children."

FOREIGN.

Queen Victoria's Address to the English Parliament.

Remarkable for Nothing Except Its Notable Omissions.

Disraeli's Eastern Policy Variously Discussed in Both Houses.

Austria Concentrating a Large Force on the Bosnian Frontier.

The Occupation of Northern Turkey Believed to Be Intended.

Russian Pioneers Building Pontoons Across the Pruth.

Gortschakoff Succeeded as Premier by Count Adlerberg.

GREAT BRITAIN.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The session of the British Parliament for 1877 was opened by her Majesty the Queen in person to-day. The weather was fair and mild. Her Majesty left Buckingham Palace shortly after 1 o'clock in the Royal state carriage, attended by a brilliant suite. The Royal escort was composed of a detachment of household troops. Her Majesty alighted at the Peers' entrance of the Parliament Building, where she was received by the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord Aveland, and the great officers of the State, and conducted into the house. The Prince and Princess of Wales were present, and there was a brilliant assemblage of ladies. All the foreign Ministers and the Chinese and Japanese Embassies were also present. The Earl of Beaconsfield carried the sword of State before the Queen. The Marquis of Salisbury was not present. After her Majesty had taken her place on the throne, the Lord High Chancellor read

THE ROYAL SPEECH.

Following is the Queen's speech in full:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: With much satisfaction I again resort to the advice and assistance of my Parliament. The hostilities which before the close of the last session of Parliament had broken out between Turkey on the one hand and Servia and Montenegro on the other engaged my most serious attention. I anxiously waited for an opportunity when my good offices, together with those of my allies, might be usefully interposed. This opportunity presented itself by the solicitation of Servia for our mediation, the offer of which was ultimately entertained by the Porte. In the course of the negotiations I deemed it expedient to lay down, and, in concert with other powers, submit to the Porte, certain bases upon which I held that not only peace might be brought about with the principalities, but that the permanent pacification of the disturbed provinces, including Bulgaria, and the amelioration of their condition, might be effected. As agreed to by the Powers, they required to be [illegible] conference, accompanied by armistice. The Porte, though not accepting the bases, and proposing other terms, was willing to submit them to the equitable consideration of the Powers. While proceeding to act in this mediation, I thought it right, after inquiry into the facts, to denounce to the Porte the excesses ascertained to have been committed in Bulgaria, and to express my reprobation of their perpetrators. An armistice being arranged, the Conference met at Constantinople for the consideration of extended terms in accordance with the original bases on which the Conference met. I was represented by special envoy as well as by my Ambassador to Turkey. In taking these steps, my object has throughout been to maintain the peace of Europe, and bring about a better government of disturbed provinces, without infringing upon the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire. The proposals recommended by myself and allies have not, I regret to say, been accepted by the Porte, but the result of the Conference has been to show the existence of a general agreement among the European Powers which cannot fail to have an ameliorating effect upon the condition and Government of Turkey. Meantime the armistice between Turkey and the principalities has been prolonged, and is still unexpired, and may, I trust, yet lead to the conclusion of an honorable peace. In these affairs I have acted in cordial co-operation with my allies, with whom, as with other foreign Powers, my relations continue to be of a friendly character. The papers on these subjects will be forthwith laid before you.

INDIA.

My assumption of the Imperial title at Delhi was welcomed by the Chiefs and people of India with professions of affection and loyalty most grateful to my feelings. It is with deep regret I have to announce a calamity in that part of my dominions, which will demand the most earnest watchfulness on the part of my Government there. A famine not less serious than that of 1873 has overspread a large portion of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. I am confident every resource will be employed not merely in arrest of this present famine, but in obtaining fresh experience for the prevention or mitigation of such visitations for future.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The prosperity and progress of my Colonial Empire remain unchecked, although the proceedings of the Government of the Transvaal Republic, and hostilities in which it has been engaged with the neighboring tribes, have caused some apprehensions for the safety of my subjects in South Africa. I trust, however, that the measures which I have taken will suffice to prevent any serious evil.

LEGISLATIVE.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I have directed the estimates this year to be prepared and presented to you without delay.

My Lords and Gentlemen, bills relating to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and for amending the law as to bankruptcy and letters patent for inventions, will be laid before you. You will be asked to constitute one Supreme Court of Judicature in Ireland, and to confer an eqitable jurisdiction on the County Courts of that country.

I commend to you these and other measures which may be submitted for your consideration, and trust that the blessings of the Almighty will attend your labors and direct your efforts.

SALISBURY AND BEACONSFIELD.

The Marquis of Salisbury, upon arriving at the House of Lords to-day, was vociferously cheered, especially by the Opposition. Earl Beaconsfield was also cheered.

GRANVILLE.

Earl Granville, speaking in the House of Lords this afternoon, declared he would not refer to the Eastern question, but would await the papers to be submitted to Parliament. Nevertheless he launched into the subject, and severely criticised Lord Beaconsfield.

HARTINGTON.

In the House of Commons, this evening, the Marquis of Hartington pointed out the absence of any reference to the American extradition treaty in the Queen's speech. He also criticised the Earl of Beaconsfield.

SILVER.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The *Financier* says it is probable, in view of the forthcoming Indian loan, the drawing of Indian council bills may be soon suspended, in which case the price of silver would improve. Large amounts of silver are now held in London, but the holders do not care to press sales until the intentions of the Indian Government are known. Only a very small amount of bills were allotted yesterday.

CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Registrar in Bankruptcy has decided in favor of the United States on an appeal from the decision of the Trustee in the liquidation of Clews, Habicht & Co. This decision will enable the United States to prove a debt of £29,990, which the Trustee rejected on the ground that it was due from the New York house.

IN THE LORDS.

In the House of Lords to-night, during the debate on the address to the Queen, Earl Granville said he would defer criticism on the Eastern question until he had read the official correspondence. He added, however, he did not think the Treaty of Paris ought to be abandoned, and that the treaty imposed on the Powers the duty of protecting the Christians in Turkey.

Earl Derby declared the policy of the Government was not changed. It was only modified because the situation was modified. He recapitulated the negotiations, and defended the Government's conduct with regard to the Andrassy note and Berlin memorandum. He said: "It is too soon to say the Conference is a fiasco. We must speak with reserve of the probability of the maintenance of peace, which depends on the decision of a single man; but we hope peace will be maintained. The Conference has served to gain time. Russia and Servia have become reciprocally disenchanted with each other. The Czar is now well able to say it is not incumbent upon him to undertake the realization of the decisions of the six Powers. I believe the Porte appreciates the gravity of the situation, and wishes to satisfy Europe. It is not England's duty to protect the Porte in every eventuality."

Lord Derby recognized the moral obligation to intervene in favor of the Christians, but such duty was not imposed by the treaty.

THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD

said the Eastern question was not alone the question of the amelioration of the condition of the Christians, but the question of the existence of the Empire. We must treat it as statesmen.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY

protested against the doctrine that we ought to use coercion against Turkey. By overthrowing the Ottoman Empire we would create anarchy and confusion. He forcibly proclaimed the sympathy of the English Government for the Christians in Turkey.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

the Marquis of Hartington, without wishing to provoke a formal discussion, pointed out how the Government had abandoned the policy of non-intervention. It was therefore incumbent on them to show they were not responsible for the effusion of blood in Servia during the summer before that policy was changed. He spoke in terms of eulogy of Lord Salisbury, who had re-established a friendly understanding between Russia and England, and he asked what were the Government's intentions for the future. He protested against the adoption of a policy which would leave Russia and Turkey confronting each other as they now stood.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE

replied that no member of the Government had ever said anything implying that England would make war in favor of Turkey. In regard to the future, he said the Government had from the first maintained two principles, namely: They were not prepared to use coercion, and desired common, not separate, action. Separate action particularly by two such Powers as Russia and Austria, would be suspected. He had no confidence in the Turkish Constitution, and ridiculed the supposition that the simple proclamation of that Constitution, without guarantees, could produce any result. The Government believed all interests demanded the maintenance of peace.

GLADSTONE

spoke in defense of his conduct during the autumn.

Both Houses adopted the address unanimously.

THE EAST.

ACTIVE MILITARY OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Reports have reached Belgrade of great military activity along the Black Sea and the Pruth, the Russians having placed pontoons over the river.

MIDHAT PASHA.

It is belived that Midhat Pasha still really controls the Turkish Government, and only retired temporarily to permit concessions. It is asserted that Midhat's differences with the Sultan arose from the refusal of the latter to dismiss Safvet Pasha, with whom Midhat disagreed as to the terms to be offered Servia.

SERVIA.

The Servian Cabinet say they are desirous of speedily reaching an agreement, and wish negotiations to proceed in Belgrade to avoid loss of time.

GORTSCHAKOFF.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Cable dispatches state that Prince Gortschakoff has retired from his position as Minister of Foreign Affairs on account of ill-health and long service, and is succeeded by Count Adlerberg.

MIDHAT AGAIN.

The Sultan ignores politics in order to give Midhat Pasha a constitutional trial. It is believed in Constantinople that he has been dead some days.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A despatch from Vienna says: "The new Grand Vizier has sent express instructions to the Turkish Ambassador to continue preliminary negotiation with Servia."

MONTENEGRO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 8.—The Prince of Montenegro has replied to the telegram from the Grand Vizier that he is willing to negotiate for peace on the basis of the status quo antebellum, with a rectification of frontiers, but considers it useless to send a delegate to Constantinople, and asks that negotiations be conducted with the Ottoman Ambassador at Vienna.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

LONDON, Feb. 9—5 a. m.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Vienna announces that Gen. Ignatieff has left that city for St. Petersburg.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says it is stated that the French Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople has applied for two men-of-war for protection of the foreign residents.

The *Times'* dispatch from Berlin reports that it is expected that Austria, in reply to the Russian note, will decline to adopt warlike measures against Turkey. Germany is likely to offer her good offices to arrange a common course between Russia and Austria. The Russian telegraphic Agency expects that the negotiations will be prolonged.

The Paris *Temps* says it has received special information that Lord Derby informed Count Schouvaloff that England would do her utmost to maintain understanding between the Powers in the new phase of the Eastern question. Austria has declared that she will continue to act with the other Powers.

ROUMANIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says the attitude of Roumania excites considerable speculation. The mass of the people are averse to war. The minority is divided into two sections, one of which, headed by the minority, favors permitting a passage for belligerents through the neutral zone, and the other, led by Prince Charles, advocates co-operation with Russia, and the proclamation of the Hospodoer as King of Roumania.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

Austrian surveillance of the frontier of Bosnia is so relaxed that insurgents easily obtain supplies. The Austrian authorities have formed large depots for forage and stores along the frontier. The concentration of Austrian troops there exceeds anything within the memory of the inhabitants. Telegrams relating to this movement of troops are suppressed at local telegraph stations. It is believed by many in Vienna that Austria has agreed with Russia to occupy Northern Turkey.

A Belgrade special to the *Times* announces that all the Turkish troops have left Bosnia, and the Government intends to arm native Mussulmans to guard against an attack by Servia.

THE RUSSIAN CIRCULAR NOTE.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The text of Prince Gortchakoff's circular note, addressed to the Russian representatives at the courts of the other guaranteeing Powers, under date of Jan. 31, has been received here. After recapitulating, as heretofore telegraphed to the United States, the diplomatic efforts at pacification extending from the outbreak of the insurrection in 1875 to the convening of the Constantinople Conference, the note continues:

This Conference, in its preliminary deliberations, arrived at a complete understanding, both respecting the conditions of peace and the reforms to be introduced. It communicated the result to the Porte as the firm and unanimous wish of Europe, but met with an obstinate refusal. Thus, after more than a year of diplomatic efforts, demonstrating the value the Great Powers attach to the pacification of the East, and the right they possess of insuring it, because of the general interests involved, and their firm desire to obtain it by means of a European understanding, the Cabinets again find themselves in the same position as at the commencement of the crisis, which has been further aggravated by the blood that has been shed, the passions that have been raised, and the indefinite prolongation of the deplorable state of things which weighs upon Europe, and justly preoccupies public opinion and the Governments.

The Porte pays no regard to its former engagements, to its duties as a member of the European concert, or to the unanimous wishes of the Great Powers. Far from having made a step toward a satisfactory solution of the Eastern question, the Ottoman Empire has been and remains a permanent menace to the peace of Europe, as well as to the sentiments of humanity and the consciences of Christian peoples. Under these circumstances, before deciding on a course he may think right to follow, his Majesty, the Emperor, wishes to know what course will be determined upon by the Cabinets with whom we have acted up to the present, and with whom we desire, as far as possible, to continue proceeding in common accord. The object which the Great Powers have in view has been clearly defined by the acts of the Conference. The refusal of the Turkish Government touches the dignity and peace of Europe. It is important for us to know what the Cabinets, with which we have acted in concert until now, intend to do in reply to this refusal, and for insuring the execution of their wishes. You are requested to ask for information on this point, and to read and give a copy of this dispatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

GORTSCHAKOFF.

INDIA.

THE GREAT FAMINE.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes as follows from Madura, Dec. 28, concerning the great famine prevailing in India:

Your Indian correspondents have, doubtless, already informed you of the great dearth and scarcity now prevalent and likely to continue and increase in the Deccan and nearly the whole peninsula of India. I have recently passed through the famine districts, and have noted down a few particulars which have come under my observation.

Southern India is now merely passing into the first shadow of a period of distress the like of which has not darkened the land since 1833. At least 15,000,000 human beings will have to struggle for existence, if they are not actually struck down by the famine, or by the diseases which famine brings in its train. Of course, this estimate has reference only to the poorest classes.

The area of the scarcity and famine is immense, stretching, as it does, from the neighborhood of Poona, not far from Bombay, to Tinnevelly, near the extreme south of the Madras Presidency. But it must not be supposed that the drought has been equally severe everywhere. Although in many places where the usual rainfall is thirty-five or forty inches only fifteen or twenty have fallen, yet other parts of the country have been more favored, and all the belts of land reached by the grand system of irrigation which stretches between the Godavari, Kistna, and Kavere Rivers—fertilizing the soil wherever it penetrates, and forcing even haters of the English rule to admit that no other Raj has conferred such benefits on India—present a marvelous contrast to the vast tracts of arid waste which meet the eye of the traveler as he journeys by the Great Indian Peninsula, Madras, and South Indian Railways.

A sad feature in the spectacle is the condition of the cattle. As I traveled from one place to another, often diverging from the neighborhood of the railway to less frequented outlying districts, I saw hundreds of lean, half-famished kine endeavoring to eke out a doomed existence on what could only in mockery be called herbage. When it is remembered that the cow is a principal source of sustenance to Hindus of nearly all castes, and that no such animal as a cart-horse is to be found in India—all agricultural labor depending on the ox—some idea may be formed of the terrible calamity involved in a mortality among cattle. Even the cows and oxen that survive will be almost useless. Utterly enfeebled and emaciated, they will have little power left either to yield milk or to drag a plow through soil caked and indurated by months of unmitigated sunshine.

But the saddest feature of all is the condition of the human inhabitants of this great peninsula. I will simply recount what I know and testify of what I have seen with my own eyes in the Capital of this Presidency. Only a fortnight ago I saw many thousands of poor famine-driven creatures from the villages round Madras collected on the shore and on the pier. They were crowding round the sacks of rice-grain, with which the sands for at least a mile were thickly covered and almost concealed from view, the grain-bags being often piled up in mounds to the height of fifteen or twenty feet. Yet no onslaught was made on the grain. A few men scattered about, armed with canes, were guarding the sacks for the merchants who owned them, and were sufficient to prevent any attempts at depredation, though here and there I detected surreptitious efforts, not so much to make incisions as to enlarge any defects already apparent in the material which inclosed the coveted food. What generally happened was this: Very few of the grain-bags were so well made as to make any leakage impossible, and sprinklings of rice were thus scattered about everywhere. The knowledge of this circumstance was the cause of the vast concourse of miserable half-starved emaciated creatures who had walked many miles to the spot. Men and women, old and young, even cripples, mothers, with infants on their hips, and naked children—all more or less pitiable in their leanness and in their hard-set aspect of misery—were earnestly engaged in gleaning up every grain that escaped from the sacks on the pier and on the shore. Many were provided with coarse sieves, by means of which a few rice-grains were, with infinite pains, separated from bushels of sand. On the pier every crevice was searched, and every discolored grain was scraped up, mixed as it was with dirt, ejected betel-juice, and filth of all kinds. This is a brief and imperfect description of what I saw with my own eyes.

And now, it will be asked, what measures are being taken to meet and mitigate the impending calamity? My answer is that, so far as I have observed, the Governments of Madras and Bombay are fully alive to their duty. They are organizing relief as speedily as possible. Before I left Madras I saw thirty ships laden with grain at anchor in the roads. Large surf-boats were continually plying between the ships and the shore; heavily-laden trucks were passing and repassing on the pier; and dozens of huge cranes, filling the [illegible] returned empty. Thirty-five thousand human beings were daily being fed at Madras with cooked food, or supplied with raw rice, but of these about two-thirds were taken in hand by benevolent rich natives. Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool, and other towns were also feeding a large number; some as many as 2,000 every day. As I left Madras the rail was blocked with trucks laden with grain. Indeed, all the districts near the railway are tolerably certain of being adequately relieved. But how is it to be conveyed to distant corners of the famine-stricken land? And, worse still, how is the "water-famine" likely to ensue two or three months hence to be met. There is a large tank near here which usually contains fifteen feet of water, and is now nearly dry. Possibly partial showers of rain may yet fall in particular districts. At Trichinopoly, where I have recently been staying, more than three inches of rain fell on Sunday and Monday last, which will, I trust, check the cholera already gaining ground there. Here at Madura scarcely any rain fell, while the adjoining district was being drenched.

It is evident, indeed, that the most severe trial has yet to come.

ITALY.

THE APPROACHING CONSISTORY.

ROME, Feb. 8.—The Pope desires all the Cardinals to attend the next Consistory, which will be of extraordinary importance. It is said the new Nuncio of Spain will claim the restoration of the administration of the charge of hospitals, of which the Nuncio was deprived in 1868.

AUSTRIA.

THE HUNGARIAN TROUBLE.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The *Times'* Vienna correspondent reports that after the Cabinet Council at Pesth, M. Tieza and the Hungarian Finance Minister returned to Vienna to tender the formal resignation of the entire Hungarian Cabinet.

DENMARK.

SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The *Times'* Paris correspondent says a Socialist demonstration has been made in Copenhagen to demand relief from taxation, and assistance for a large number of unemployed persons who wish to found a colony in America.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9—1 a. m.—For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and Upper Lakes, falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, warmer, partly cloudy or clear weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.

Time.	Bar.	Thr.	Hu.	Wind.	Rn.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	30.18	35	80	N., gentle	.....	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	30.19	37	71	N., gentle	.....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	30.14	38	72	N., gentle	.....	Clear.
3:53 p. m.	30.24	37	71	W., fresh	.....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	30.17	35	80	W., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	30.17	34	79	W., fresh	.....	Cloudy.

Maximum thermometer, 39; minimum, 33.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Alpena	30.20	22	N. W., light	.....	Clear.
Buffalo	30.17	21	S. W., gentle	.....	Cloudy.
Cleveland	30.19	27	N., gentle	.....	Clear.
Detroit	30.17	28	S. W., light	.....	Clear.
Duluth	30.10	30	Calm	.....	Clear.
Erie	30.17	24	Calm	.....	Clear.
Escanaba	30.20	27	Calm	.....	Clear.
Grand Haven	30.19	32	N. E., gentle	.....	Clear.
Marquette	30.16	31	Calm	.....	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.24	29	Calm	.....	Fair.
Port Huron	30.17	30	N., fresh	.....	Clear.
Toledo	30.18	32	Calm	.....	Clear.

SENATOR PLUMB, OF KANSAS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Feb. 8.—In accordance with a published request, signed by over 250 of our most prominent citizens, a reception and supper in honor of Senator P. B. Plumb was held in one of the hotels of this city this evening. An elegant collation was served, and some few speeches made, though the latter were limited strictly to what the courtesy and social pleasure of the evening required. The assemblage was entirely non-partisan, as the following letter of regret from the Hon. Wilson Shannon, the venerable Democratic ex-Governor of Ohio and Kansas, will amply show:

The Hon. P. B. Plumb—MY DEAR SIR: I regret exceedingly that the condition of my health is such that I cannot be with you this evening, to participate with the citizens of Lawrence in the reception which is given by them complimentary to yourself. Permit me, however, to assure you of my profound respect as a gentleman, and a man in whom the whole people of Kansas can safely confide all their interests. Please accept my warmest congratulations, and believe me, sir, that I entertain for you feelings of the highest regard, and, if my health will permit me to do so, I shall take great pleasure in calling on you in the morning. Respectfully yours,

WILSON SHANNON.

CRIMINAL.

The Police of Philadelphia Make a Raid on a Cockpit.

They Fire Off Their Revolvers Without Cause and Kill a Man.

Other Misdeeds Reported by Telegraph from Various Points.

A PHILADELPHIA TRAGEDY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—A search for a cockpit last night resulted in a tragic discovery by the police. For some time past officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have been aware that in certain parts of the city cock-fighting was still carried on, but to get down to the exact locality of the pits and parties engaged has been almost an impossibility. Last night the President of the Society called upon the Mayor, and stated that he had reliable information of the existence of a cockpit in West Philadelphia somewhere about Forty-first street and Girard avenue, and desired his assistance. Six officers were at first detailed, then sixteen, and the men placed in such manner that Girard avenue, Forty-first street, and the back alley-ways could be commanded by Lieuts. Brown and Cront, with Mr. Williams. Everything and everybody seemed buried in sleep. The officers were about coming to the conclusion that they had found a mare's nest, when a man stepped up and volunteered to guide them. They were conducted up a three-foot alley on Forty-first street, below Girard avenue, where they found a couple of two-story buildings that had the appearance of being used as cook-houses. Lieut. Cront broke open the window, and entered a small room, where he found a quantity of bags and barrels. A shot was fired, another followed in rapid succession, and the officers at once entered the premises. Passing through a small room, they came to a larger one, which they found filled with men, notwithstanding it was 3 o'clock in the morning, standing around a pit in which were two gamecocks actively engaged in hastening each other's demise. There was a scramble for the doors and windows, but the officers had so stationed the men that escape was impossible, and forty-two persons were lodged in the station-house, among them the familiar faces of Pat Carroll and his son.

Search of the premises revealed forty-three bags and barrels, each one containing a fighter. Along side of this was a small room, the door of which was locked. Going through the window, Officer Warnock discovered a man lying on the floor, and on attempting to pick him up he groaned in a manner that betokened intense suffering. Supposing this a mere subterfuge to escape arrest, the officer took him to the entry, and was horrified to find that his eyes had the peculiar glassy aspect which precedes death, while his muscles were contracted and he had the appearance of one in the last struggle for life. He was carefully placed in a carriage, but before reaching the station-house he expired. He had been shot in the back below the left shoulder-blade, the ball penetrating the heart. One of the prisoners said the man's name was Patrick McCreery, residing somewhere about Eighteenth and Federal streets. He was a man of family, a molder by trade, who had been induced to visit the pit last night merely to see the fun, and was in no way concerned in the affair. By whom he was shot is a mystery, as the officers who made the raid positively deny having fired a shot. Each one was interrogated, and each one produced his revolver loaded. The prisoners were all searched, but none of them had any weapons in their possession, and no pistol was found on the premises.

The officers are disposed to think he was shot by some one from the outside as he was jumping into the window, being mistaken for one of the raiders. The prisoners, on the other hand, contend that he was endeavoring to escape by getting into the room, and was shot by an officer. When the raid was made the spectators were enjoying a fourth main, while in the pit was found one of the early combatants dead.

LATER—Further developments about this morning's cock-fight, which the police have been sedulously concealing, prove that the shot was fired by the police, and that several of them discharged their revolvers into the crowd with- [illegible] provocation. Four men were [illegible] clothes. It is charged that the fatal [illegible] fired by Stevens, a substitute on the force, who has not been arrested.

FROM CELL TO SCAFFOLD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 8.—Some time ago a man named Stevenson was sent from this city to the Penitentiary for burglary. He was then married to a woman who secured a divorce from him. After his sentence she married a saloon-keeper named Steinman, and kept a disreputable house in connection with his saloon. Stevenson was much incensed at the desertion of his wife, and vowed to kill Steinman as soon as he was released. His term expired recently, and he returned to the city. To-night he went to Steinman's saloon with the evident intent of putting his threat into execution. An altercation ensued. Stevenson stepped back and made a motion to draw his revolver. Steinman had the drop on him, however, and shot him in the eye, killing him almost instantly.

HORSE-THIEF.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Feb. 8.—By a confidence operation which was performed here last night, Dr. Paul, of McCook, Dak., is out a horse and buggy worth $450. The operator who practiced the game is a stranger in these parts, and did not vary much from the usual methods adopted by that class to secure his object. The fellow got away, and had about twenty-four hours' start before the Doctor would believe himself victimized. Officers started after the thief as soon as they learned the facts, and will probably have him in custody before morning.

WHISKY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 8.—Robert Kiewert and William Justmann, of the old Menominee Distillery, were before Commissioner Bloodwood to-day charged with filling packages with high-wines with intent to ship. The unstamped barrel discovered was found by a Storekeeper, and the distillery seized in consequence. Whisky men say it is impossible to run straight at present prices. The cases were continued until to-morrow.

RECAPTURED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Thomas Schoonmaker was arrested in Jersey City on his own admission that he had escaped from the Lexington, Ky., jail, where he was confined pending his second trial for the murder of Joseph Blackmore in April. He was committed to await a requisition from the Kentucky authorities.

CAPITAL SENTENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 8.—Warren Clough, who was recently convicted at York, York County, for the murder of his brother Nathan, at Seward, has been sentenced to be hanged in August next.

THE FRANKLIN BANK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 8.—Nothing new is known of the Franklin Bank defalcation. The examination is still progressing under the care of Bank-Examiner Lynch.

A ROW.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 8.—A row occurred on the levee this evening between the negroes and police. Several shots were fired. One negro is believed to be mortally wounded. Several police were struck with bricks and stones.

THE TELEGRAPH WAR.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 8.—In the United States Court in the matter of the Western Union Telegraph Company against the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, on motion to dissolve the injunction heretofore granted restraining the latter Company from building a line of telegraph along the Ohio & Mississippi Railway, Judge Drummond to-day gave his decision in substance as follows: First, that the provision of the Western Union Company's contracts with the Ohio & Mississippi giving them the exclusive use of the Railroad Company's right-of-way for telegraph purposes was not void as against public policy. Second, that as the bill alleges an adoption and ratification of the contract by the Railway Company now operating the road, the Western Union Telegraph Company's rights are not affected by the sale of the road. Third, that as the railroad and all the property being in the custody of the United States Circuit Court, the proceedings to condemn in the State Court are illegal and void, and any orders of the latter Court would be no protection to any one interfering with the property; that the consent of the Receivers could not validate such proceedings unless leave had been given by the United States Court; that the objection that the Western Union Company had not complied with the laws of Indiana would be serious if it appeared that the contract in question was made by an agent in this State, but as this did not appear, he could not sustain the objection. He also said that even if so made in this State it might be valid as being a preliminary contract, which must in the nature of things be made before business in this State was begun. The injunction is continued.

CASUALTIES.

SCALDED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Feb. 8.—In the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy yard, about 4 o'clock this afternoon, a stay-bolt was blown from engine No. 145, which has been temporarily switching at this point, and Fred Grometer, 12 years of age, so terribly scalded as to cause his death in less than an hour. The unfortunate child had been sent to deliver a message to his father, the engineer of No. 145, and the accident occurred during the momentary absence of Mr. Grometer from the cab. The agony of the parents is heart-rending.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MANISTEE, Mich., Feb. 8.—Jack Jordel, a respected citizen of this city, was killed yesterday at Ruddock and Palmiter's logging-camp up the river. While working on a rollway the logs rolled on him and crushed him. A large funeral procession followed the remains to the cemetery to-day.

RIVER DISASTER.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—The steamer Bostania, coming down, struck a towboat at Sciotoville early this morning, and sunk to the upper deck. No one was hurt. She was the largest steamer running on the upper river.

CANADA.

Ceremonious Opening of the Dominion Parliament Yesterday—Viceregal Speech of Lord Dufferin—O'Connor Power.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The Dominion Parliament was opened to-day with the usual ceremony by the Governor-General. The assemblage in the Senate Chamber was more than usually brilliant. In a speech from the throne his Excellency referred to his recent visit to British Columbia, and to the progress of work on the Pacific Railway. The entire official correspondence in connection with the latter will be laid before the House.

The speech indicates that there is now good prospects of the extradition troubles between Great Britain and the United States being settled, and a more liberal treaty concluded between the countries.

Congratulatory reference was made to the opening of the Intercolonial Railway.

The success of Canada at the Philadelphia Centennial was referred to, and those who had charge of the arrangements complimented.

He regretted that he was still unable to announce any progress in obtaining a settlement of the fishery claims under the Washington Treaty, although the Canadian Government had made every effort to secure that result.

Satisfactory land treaties had recently been concluded with the Indian tribes in the Northwest Territory, and the treaties now being negotiated with the Indians east of the Rocky Mountains formed a subject of congratulation.

Among the measures laid out for the coming session are a Life-Assurance Company bill, a Joint-Stock Company Amendment bill, a Permanent Geological Survey bill, a Weight and Measure Amendment bill, a Merchant-Shipping Amendment bill, an Inland Navigation bill, an Excise bill, and a bill to amend and consolidate the laws relating to customs.

His Excellency said the estimates of the next financial year would be submitted, and he trusted would be found framed with a view to meet the existing circumstances of the country, while at the same time providing for carrying on the administration of affairs with efficiency.

here to which [illegible] M. P. for Mayo, Ireland, is [illegible] Provincial Governments and the relations they bear to one another. He is a leading Home Ruler in Parliament, where he will probably advocate a Government for Ireland similar to that of the Dominion.

A FAT OFFICE.

Efforts which the Citizens of New York Are Making to Do Away with Coroners.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—At a meeting of the Municipal Society to-night, Dr. Stephen Smith, ex-President of the Board of Health, and Jackson S. Schultz, from a Special Committee on the Duties and Abuses of the Coroner's Office, presented a report advocating the abolition of Coroners' juries, the establishment of medical examination at Bellevue Hospital in doubtful cases, and thorough examination by the Health Board in all cases. Mr. Schultz said the private abuses of the Coroner's office were of fearful character. The office had been more lucrative than that of President of the United States. There were instances in which a Coroner had made $50,000 a year, and now that official often made $15,000 to $20,000. He knew one case where a man died in his bath-room, and it cost thousands of dollars to have the result of the Coroner's investigation made to suit the relatives. The attempts of families to conceal suicides cost thousands yearly. Men of low character, such as those selected by Tammany Hall to be Coroners, had almost unlimited power and facilities to extort bribes and blackmail. Ex-Coroner Adolph Kessler gave some of his experience in the office. In the case of the sudden death of a relative or friend of Mr. Alexander, of the Equitable Life-Assurance Company, at the Windsor, he had been offered a roll of bills by a friend of Mr. Alexander to conduct the inquest to suit the views of the relatives. He had been astounded at the persistent efforts made by persons in the highest social circles to influence him in discarging his duties. He was offered sums of from $1,000 to $5,000, and even $10,000, to acquiesce in the wishes of relatives of the deceased persons. In some cases he had to threaten to report the parties to the District-Attorney before they would desist. The Society resolved to try to secure the passage of a bill abolishing the office of Coroner in cities of above 10,000 inhabitants, and vesting the duties of that office in the Bourd of Health and Police Justices.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 8.—Charles Weir committed suicide at Manchester this morning by cutting his throat with a razor during temporary aberration.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 8.—At noon to-day two middle-aged men and two youths were wandering about the streets in a state of maudlin intoxication. Coming to a high bridge over Swan Creek, they stood for a little while looking down upon the ice below. Suddenly one of the youths, Charles Kruek, aged 16 years, said: "I guess I'll take a dive," and, imitating such an action, sprang over the railing and struck upon his head upon the ice below, crushing his skull and killing himself instantly.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 8.—J. H. Runkle, late Republican solicitor of this circuit, committed suicide to-night by shooting.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 8.—As a result of the past ten days of warm weather, the ice in the Mississippi at this point began to break up this evening, and shoved down quite a distance. There is an open space opposite Moline and immense piles of ice at the head of Rock Island. One more warm day will see an open river here, and it may be an open channel clear to St. Louis. A break-up of the ice at this season has not occurred before for thirty years. Advices from Leclaire and Savanna say the ice there shows signs of giving away.

SWEET CHARITY OUTRAGED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 8.—The appeal in Chicago papers for aid from James Wagner, of Douglas Grove, Neb., for food for twelve starving grasshoppered families, is probably a put-up job on the charitable people of Chicago. There is no such suffering in Nebraska at present, and no need whatever for outside aid. No appeals for help of any kind should be noticed except those made by the Governor of the State.

THE MILITARY.

Biennial Report of the Adjutant-General of Illinois.

Organization of the Militia of the State Into Seven Regiments.

The Commonwealth Rather Stingy in the Treatment of Its Lion-Hearted.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 8.—The following is an abstract of the biennial report of the Adjutant-General of Illinois, which has just been printed:

Adjutant-General Hilliard states that on the 2d of July, 1875, the date of his appointment, the National Guard of this State numbered 895 officers and men. In June, 1875, Gen. Ducat, of Chicago, was commissioned Brigadier General, and directed to assume the command of the State forces. In December an order was issued and a system of organization commenced which has resulted in consolidating all the old companies which were found intact at the time Gen. Hilliard assumed control of the Department, and all new companies organized and armed up to the present date, with the exception of the Seventh Battalion. By this general order the various companies throughout the State were organized into

SEVEN REGIMENTS,

two of them in Chicago.

The Adjutant General recommends the adoption of a militia code. He states that the men now composing the State guard are anxiously looking for some measures for their government and relief from some of the expenses incidental to their organization. The present Militia law is both deficient and inadequate, does not meet the wants of the people, and fails to confer power to those commissioned to enforce at all times good order and discipline.

A BILL HAS BEEN PREPARED

by Gen. Ducat and staff, which it is hoped will meet the approval of the Legislature. If adopted, adequate means should be provided for target practice, which the Adjutant-General regards as of great importance. He recommends the issue of at least 1,000 rounds of cartridges annually to each company of sixty-four men, to be expended in target practice, and a provision for such issue be made by law, and that in extraordinary emergencies the Governor be empowered to increase the amount.

The formation of cavalry companies is not recommended on account of the expense.

The formation of artillery companies has been discouraged for the same reason. But it is believed that

TWO OR THREE ARTILLERY ORGANIZATIONS

would be useful, and might be maintained with small cost.

The expenses of lighting, heating, and insuring company armories should, the Adjutant General thinks, be paid by the State under proper restrictions of economy. The State should also assume the responsibility for loss of arms by a fire, the company being responsible only for loss by carelessness or neglect.

RECORDS.

The importance of preserving the records giving the official and military history of all the men enlisted throughout the State during the late war is strongly urged. Frequent applications have been made through his office by volunteers who served in the Mexican War for certificates of their service to enable them to secure such bounties, etc., as Congress has seen fit to grant them. There is no evidence in his office except a partial list of commissioned officers that the State ever furnished a single soldier for the Mexican war. He recommends that the Legislature pass an act empowering the Governor to employ a clerk to copy all the rolls referring to the military history of Illinois as connected with the Mexican war, all of which are on file in the War Department at Washington.

Attention is also called to the fact that

THE PRESENT STATE ARMORY

is neither in appearance nor adaptability suited for the purpose for which it is used, and should be disposed of, together with a large number of unserviceable and obsolete arms, the proceeds to be used toward erecting a suitable arsenal in the vicinity of the State-House. If this is not deemed advisable, an appropriation should be made to put the present building in proper repair.

Thanks are returned to Gen. Ducat and his staff-officers for the able and efficient manner in which they have performed their duties. The field and staff officers of the battalions as organized have evinced in the main a desire to bring their commands up to a high state of discipline, and great praise is due them for personal sacrifices made.

The report is supplemented by a list of officers commissioned since Nov. 30, 1874.

CONDITION OF THE SERVICE.

So far as the Adjutant-General has been able to visit the organized companies, they exhibit a proficiency in drill and manual of arms which will compare favorably with the troops of other States, but they lack legislative encouragement. One battery has been armed and equipped at the expense of its members. The requests made by them have not been honored, the [illegible] which has been organized.

BREECH-LOADING ARMS

have been issued to the troops to the full extent of the quota due the State from the General Government, and the muzzle-loaders returned as fast as the change could be made.

THE FIRST REGIMENT.

The report is accompanied by that of the Inspector-General, who has thus far received reports from a number of regiments and battalions. Of the First Regiment he speaks as follows:

"Five hundred and sixty (560) new Springfield breech-loading rifles, with accoutrements complete, have been issued to the First Regiment by the State. Of this number, four hundred and thirty (430) have been issued to the eight companies; two (2) companies receiving sixty-five (65) stands of arms each, and six (6) companies receiving fifty (50) stands each, leaving in the possession of the regiment, and undistributed, one hundred and thirty (130) guns with accoutrements to match.

The regiment has about four hundred (400) uniforms in good order.

Capt. Maxwell, the Assistant Inspector-General, reports the financial standing of this regiment as follows:

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Stock on hand...... ....$197.00
Dues from members for material issued 70.00
——$ 267.00

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

In bank credit of current expenses....$234.45
In bank credit of equipment account.. 223.45
Due by different companies.......... 801.00
——$1,625.90
Bills payable.............................. 196.52
Balance................................$1,430.38

I give herewith a copy of the Assistant Inspector General's general report:

"It appears to me there is not as much interest taken in the organization as there was a year ago. The excitement about the Presidential election may be the chief cause; many of the members holding position of officers in the torch-light marching societies necessitates their giving much time to the latter at the sacrifice of the regiment.

It is my opinion, that after the election the different companies will put forth an extra effort to fill their ranks, also to raise the full quota of companies necessary to complete the regiment; in doing this they certainly need all the outside support they can procure, not only in helping to secure the required number of recruits, but also to assist in the expense of uniforming them, which is quite a burden at present.

The accounts are kept in good condition, as the report will show. The financial standing is excellent with the exception of the tardiness of the different Companies paying their monthly assessments, which is $1 per man. You will see that the companies are indebted to the regiment eight hundred and ninety-one dollars ($891), or about one hundred and eleven ($111) each.

Concerning the manual of arms, they do very well, yet there is room for improvement. The company movements are executed as well as could be expected, when the condition of the armory is taken into consideration. It is not fit for such a purpose on account of the many posts or pillars that obstruct the columns while drilling this part of the manual. The regimental drills have been few and far between. I think this is one reason the members lack interest. In an organization of this kind there must be a continual spurring up in order to keep their excitement alive. Company drill, night after night, soon grows old and they want a change, which they have in regimental drills if given them once in two weeks at least.

Your obedient servant, H. B. MAXWELL,
Assistant Inspector-General, I. S. G.

COAL COMBINATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—It is stated on very reliable authority that several informal conferences have been held in this city between prominent railroad and coal men relative to a new coal combination, and that one of the heaviest stockholders in the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company was in New York Wednesday to arrange matters there. It is also stated that some of the Directors in the Reading Road favor the scheme, while Gowen, the President, opposes it. Nearly all the operators in the Lehigh region signed an agreement to limit production.

THE SUTRO TUNNEL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—A Virginia City dispatch says a mortgage on the Sutro Tunnel property for $124,321 was yesterday recorded in the office of the County Recorder in favor of London creditors.

OBITUARY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—Rear-Admiral Wilkes, United States Navy, on the retired list, died here this morning. Admiral Wilkes had been in bad health for a long time.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

But Little Movement in Any Department of Local Finances.

Small Supply of Mercantile and Board of Trade Paper---Clearings $2,900,000.

The Produce Markets Irregular—Wheat Active and Excitedly Higher.

Provisions Tame, and Close Weak---Corn Tends Downwards---Other Breadstuffs Steady.

Grain in Sight---England's Consumption---Oleo-Margarine.

FINANCIAL.

The discount business of the banks was limited. The demand from the Board of Trade has lost its proportions since the first of the month. The softness of the country roads interferes to some extent with mercantile collections, and there is some little corresponding increase in the offerings of mercantile paper. The loan market is decidedly easier.

Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent to regular customers at the banks. On the street, rates were 7 per cent and upwards.

New York exchange was quoted between banks at 75c per $1,000 premium.

The clearings were $2,900,000.

THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

The Boston *Advertiser* of Monday says: "The week opens with rather a firmer feeling in the money market, although without any material change in rates on actual transactions. There seems to be less demand, at the moment, for low-priced paper, many of the banks having become stiffer in their views, and unwilling to accept even the best paper at less than 4½ to 5 per cent. It is pretty evident, from the present condition of the market, that the banks are justified in "slowing up" a little. As we have before remarked, the greenback portion of the reserve of the banks is much smaller than usual at this time of year, and prudence would seem to require that they keep their funds well in hand to meet the possible exigencies of the future. While greenbacks are relatively so short, the springing up of an active demand would be likely not only to advance rates, but to develop a scarcity of greenbacks which would prove very inconvenient."

A CALIFORNIA BANKER IN WALL STREET.

It is a part of the gossip of Wall street that the successor of Mr. William Ralston, of the Bank of California, is heavily engaged in speculation in New York, and that to his efforts is due the strength of certain stocks. The Californians, says the New York *Herald*, have certainly made a muddle of this market.

ANOTHER MINING-STOCK EXCHANGE.

Another New York Mining-Stock Exchange is advertised, of which it is alleged 135 are members of the Stock Exchange, and fifty are members of the Gold Board. The growing interest in mining securities is attested by this fact.

MEMORANDA.

The following is the Committee appointed to negotiate for the settlement of the bonded debt of the Southern States: George S. Coe, President of the American Exchange National Bank; J. D. Vermilye, President of the Merchants' National Bank; Benjamin B. Sherman, President of the Mechanics' National Bank of New York; B. B. Comegys, of the Philadelphia National Bank; and Enoch Pratt, President of the Baltimore National Farmers' and Planters' Bank. The total indebtedness is about $200,000,000; that of Virginia is $35,000,000.

The San Francisco *Journal of Commerce* thinks that the gold and silver production of the Pacific coast for 1876 has been understated, and figures it up to $104,719,546.81.

The San Francisco mint coinage for January was the largest in silver ever done at that mint in one month, and the orders for trade-dollars are still ahead of the production. The total silver coinage was $2,336,000. There was no gold coined.

The current number of the *Economiste Francaise* contains an interesting article giving the population statistics of Paris since 1831. As it is extended to the fortifications, the intermediate ground and its inhabitants are added, where necessary, in the figures given. In 1831 the "*agglomeration Parisienne*," as the *Economist* calls the total population for distinction's sake, amounted to 861,436 persons. In 1836 it was 1,002,633; 1841, 1,059,825; 1846, 1,226,980; 1851, 1,277,064; 1856, 1,538,613; 1861, 1,696,141, 1866, 1,825,274; 1872, 1,851,792; and in 1876 (Dec. 31), 1,986,548. It is always increasing, and the increase was greatest between 1851 and 1856, and in the subsequent years till 1866. The Imperial regime evidently had the effect of attracting people to the Capital, and since 1831 the density of Paris, including the Banlieu, has considerably more than doubled.

RAILROAD BONDS.

The following bids were made on the 6th inst. for railroad bonds on the New York Stock-Exchange:

Albany & S. 1st bds	109½	M. S. & N. I. S. F'd. 7 p. c	110
B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s. g	39	Clev. & Tol. S. F	108
Chicago & Alton 1st	115	Clev. & Tol. new bds	105½
Chicago & Alton, inc	104	Clev., P. & A., old bs	104½
Louisiana & Mo., 1st	81½	Clev., P. & A., new bs	107½
C., B. & Q. 8 p. ct. 1st	111½	Buffalo & Erie new bs	107½
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s	110	Buffalo & S. L. 7s	104
C., R. I. & P. 1st, 7s	108½	Kal. & W. Pigeon 1st	85
C. R. I. & P. SF. I. 6s, '95	101½	D., M. & T. 1st 7s 1906	105
C. R. of N. J. 1st, new	103	L. S. div. bds	107
C. R. of N. J., 1st con	77½	L. S. Cons. Coup. 1st	106½
C. R. of N. J., conv	74½	L. S. Cons. R. 1st	107½
L. & W. B'e con. guar	56	L. S. Cons. Coup. 2d	96
M. & St. P. 1st 8's g. P. D	113½	Mich. Cen. Con. 7s 1902	103
M. & St. P. 2nd 7 3-10	95½	Mich. C. 1st 8s '82 S. F	112
M. & St. P. 1st 7s $ G. RD	95	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	105
M. & St. P. 1st M. La C. D	98½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st cou	117½
M. & St. P. 1st I. & M. D	86½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st reg	117½
M. & St. P. 1st M. I. & D	80	Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F. '85	112
M. & St. P. 1st M. H. & D	80	Harlem 1st M. 7s Coup	120
M. & St. P. 1st M. C. & M	96	N. Missouri 1st	98½
M. & St. P. con. skg. fd	84	Ohio & Miss. Cons. S. F	87
M. & St. P. 2d m	90	Ohio & Miss. Cons	86
C. & N. W. S. Fund	107½	Ohio & Miss. 2nd Cons	50
C. & N. W. Int. bds	104	Cen. Pac. gold bonds	108
C. & N. W. Con. bds	108	Cen. Pac. C. & O. 1st	89½
C. & N. W. Ext'n bds	100	Western Pacific bds	100½
C. & N. W. 1st	104½	Union Pacific 1st bds	104
C. & N. W. C. G. bds	92½	Union Pacific land g's	102½
C. & N. W. Reg. bds	91½	Union Pacific, sink. fd	98½
Iowa Midland 1st 8s	93	Pa. R. R. of Mo. 2nd M	88½
Peninsula 1st Con	104	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st	120½
Chicago & Mil. 1st	105	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d	112½
Win. & St. Peters 1st	80	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 3d	105
Win. & St. Peters, 2d	72	Clev. & P. Cons. sk'n f'd	110½
C. C. C. & I. 1st 7s S. F	110½	Clev. & P. 4th, S. F	105½
Del., L. & W. 2d	108½	C., C. & I. 1st	35½
Del., L. & W. 7's conv	102	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	97½
Morris & Essex 2d	106	Alton & T. H. 2d pfd	86½
M. & E. 7's of 1871	101½	Alton & T. H. 2d inc	72
M. & E. 1st con. g'd	99½	T., P. & W. 1st E. D	88
Erie 1st Extended	110	T., P. & W. 1st W. D	86
Erie 2d 7s, 1879	104½	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex	104
Erie 3d 7s, 1883	104½	Tol. & Wab. Ex. Cou	91
Erie 4th 7s, 1880	102½	Tol. & Wab. 1st St. L. D	82
Erie R. 7's cons. M. G. B	40	Tol. & Wab. 2d	74
Long Dock Bonds	105½	Tol. & W. Con. C'ble	52
B. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	91	Gt. Western, 1st 1888	104
B. N. Y. & E. large b'ds	91	Gt. Western, Ex. Cou	90½
H. & St. Jo. land grants	110	Gt. Western, 2d Ex. C	73½
H. & St. Jo. 8's Conv	85½	Quin. & Tol. 1st. Ex. C	80
Dub. & S. C. 1st	105½	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	86
C. F. & Minn. 1st M	84½	Ill. & So. Iowa, Ex. Cou	75
Ind., B. & W'n 1st	23	W. U. bds., 1900, C	104½
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2nd M	102½		

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 105⅛@105⅜ in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 95@94⅝ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sight.	Sixty days
Sterling	486½	485
Paris	515⅝	518¾
Belgium	515⅝	518¾
Switzerland	515⅝	518¾
Sweden	27½	....
Holland	41	....
Austria	40	....
Germany	95½	95

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	113⅝	114⅛
United States 5-20s of '65	108⅜	108⅝
5-20s of '65—Jan. and July	109⅜	110⅛
5-20s of '67—Jan. and July	112⅝	113
5-20s of '68—Jan. and July	116⅛	116⅝
10-40s	113⅜	114⅛
United States new 5s of '81	110⅛	110⅜
United States currency 6s	122⅝	

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

Stock.	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. bonds	*107	*108
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. sewerage	*107	*108
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. water loan	*107	*108
Cook County 7 ₩ ct. bonds (long)	*107	*108
North Chicago 7 ₩ ct. bonds (L. Park)	*94	*95
City Railway, South Side	149	153
City Railway, West Side	167½	....
City Railway, North Side	128	135
Traders' Insurance Company	....	....
Chamber of Commerce	70	73
Exposition stock	30	35

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Gold opened and closed at 105⅝, with sales during the day at 105⅛. Carrying rates 2 to 3½. Loans were also made flat.

Silver at London 57d. Here silver bars 130¼ in greenbacks and 123 in gold. Silver coin ¼ discount.

Governments were active and steady.

Railroad bonds were irregular.

State securities were quiet.

Stocks were irregular, but in the main lower, with the chief decline in Northwestern, Western Union, and Lake Shore. There is a discrepancy between some of the ports on steamer freights for wheat shipped on through bills of lading from the West. To remedy this the Freight Agents of the different lines were in session in this city to-day. A sharp decline in some of the stronger stocks formed a prominent feature in the market in late dealings. A further decline in Western Union caused large amounts of stock to change hands. Northwestern common declined to 33⅛ and preferred to 51⅜, a fall of 2 and 3 per cent respectively as compared with last evening's closing prices.

New Jersey Central, which closed last night at 23⅝, opened at 21⅜ and closed at 21⅜. The weakness was caused by an unfavorable exhibit made yesterday of the Company's finances, and by talk of a Receiver being revived.

Transactions were 163,000 shares, of which 43,000 were Western Union, 8,000 Northwestern, 6,500 St. Paul, 3,600 Erie, 47,000 Lake Shore, 8,600 Michigan Central, 22,000 Lackawanna, and 13,000 New Jersey Central.

Money easy, 3@4. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5.

Customs receipts, $227,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $253,000.

Clearings, $28,000,000.

Sterling firm; long, 485; short, 486½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	114	New 5s	110⅝
Coupons, '65	108⅜	New 4½s	107⅝
New	110⅛	10-40s	110⅛
Coupons, '67	113	Coupons do	114⅜
Coupons, '68	116⅜	Currency 6s	123⅛

STOCKS.

Western Union	71⅛	C., C., C. & I	30
Quicksilver	15	New Jersey Central	21⅜
Quicksilver pfd	21	Rock Island	101¼
Pacific Mail	24⅜	St. Paul	18¾
Mariposa	4⅜	St. Paul pfd	48⅜
Mariposa pfd	4⅜	Wabash	7⅜
Adams Express	104½	Fort Wayne	101
Wells-Fargo	83	Terre Haute	3½
American Express	58	Terre Haute pfd	14
United States	50⅜	Chicago & Alton	101¼
N. Y. Central	101⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	111
Erie	8⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	6⅜
Erie pfd	18	D., L. & W	69
Harlem	140	A. & P. Telegraph	15⅛
Harlem pfd	136	Missouri Pacific	2
Michigan Central	45	Indiana Central	2⅜
Panama	122	Chi., Burlington & Q	116¾
Union Pacific	66⅛	Hannibal & St. Joe	11¾
Lake Shore	53	Central Pacific bonds	107⅛
Illinois Central	52⅞	Union Pacific bonds	104⅛
Cleveland & Pittsburg	92⅛	U. P. land-grant	102¾
Northwestern	53	U. P. sinking-fund	97⅛

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	42½	Virginia 6s, new	30
Tennessee 6s, new	42½	Missouri 6s	106⅜
Virginia 6s, old	30		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange:

Alpha	19⅝	Justice	11⅛
Belcher	8⅛	Kossuth	1
Best & Belcher	35⅞	Kentuck	7⅛
Bullion	6	Leopard	5⅛
Con. Virginia	53⅜	Mexican	17⅜
California	49⅛	Northern Belle	28⅛
Chollar	68	Overman	96
Confidence	9	Ophir	25⅜
Caledonia	6⅛	Raymond & Ely	5
Crown Point	8⅛	Silver Hill	6⅛
Exchequer	8⅛	Savage	8⅛
Empire	13	Segregated Belcher	60
Hale & Norcross	5⅜	Sierra Nevada	8⅛
Imperial	2⅛	Union Consolidated	8⅛
Julia Consolidated	2⅛	Yellow Jacket	14⅜

Relative to the rumor of the consolidation of the Atlantic & Pacific with the National Telegraph Company of San Francisco, the report is generally considered here as a stock-jobbing dodge. Inquiry at the Bank of California fails to elicit whether the latter Company has any funds to its credit there. The records of the County Clerk's office show that the Company was incorporated with $25,000,000 capital, of which $7,500,000 have been subscribed, and 10 per cent of the subscribed capital paid in. Where that amount is, or what has been done with it, cannot be ascertained here.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 1⅛@1⅜; below the Bank of England rate, ⅛@⅜.

Consols, money and account, 95 11-16.

United States Bonds—'65s, 105⅝; '67s, 109⅜; 10-40s, 110⅜; new 5s, 107⅝.

New York Central, 98; Erie, 9⅛; preferred, 20.

At the Erie Railroad meeting in London to-day, a resolution was passed recommending the bondholders to convert their bonds and pay the assessment.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Rentes, 106f 7½c.

The specie in the Bank of France increased 26,292,000 francs the past week.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 8.—United States Bonds—New 5s, 103⅞.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Feb. 8:

CITY PROPERTY.

Centre st, 224½ ft w of Larrabee st, n f, 25x132 ft, with buildings, dated Feb. 7	$ 1,200
Halsted st, 46 ft s of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 24 x123 7-10 ft; also Lowe av, 142 6-10 ft n of Thirty-sixth st, w f, 72x123 7-10 ft, dated Feb. 3	6,000
Seventeenth st, 307 ft e of Centre av, n f, 24x 124 ft, dated Jan. 24	600
Seventeenth st, 331 ft e of Centre av, n f, 24x 124 ft, dated Jan. 24	600
Kroger st, s e of Racine road, s w f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 23	2,000
West Indiana st, 353 ft w of Noble st, n f, 25x 99¾ ft, with building, dated Feb. 8	8,000
West Lake st, 34½ ft e of Kedzie av, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Aug. 29, 1876	1,500
LeMoyne st, 221¼ w of North Robey st, n f, 26x162 ft, dated Feb. 7	800
Chicago av, 69 ft w of La Salle st, n f, 19 1-10x 90 ft, with buildings, dated Nov. 26, 1876	4,000
Holt st, 443 ft n of Division st, e f, 24x 20x 165½ ft, dated Feb. 1	9,500
West Liberty st, 275½ ft w of Canal st, s f, undivided ½ of 25x73 ft, with improvements, dated Feb. 5	882
Milwaukee av, 301 ft s e of Wood st, s w f, 24x100 ft, dated Feb. 7	1,220
Kansas st, 120 ft e of Laflin st, n f, 30x106½ ft, dated Feb. 6	800
West Adams st, 39½ ft e of Wood st, s f, 19 8-10x114 ft, with building, dated Feb. 1	7,000
Noble st, 102 ft s of Chicago av, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Feb. 6	3,100

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Ellis av, 80 ft s of Brook st, e f, undivided 1-6 of 20x105 ft, with improvements, dated Jan. 19	1,083

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

California av, n w cor of Bloomington st, e f, 275x214 ft, with 175 ft to alley in same subdivision, dated Feb. 8	7,000

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning and for the corresponding day last year:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
Flour, brls	5,047	7,621	7,184	8,122
Wheat, bu	7,000	36,240	12,255	38,876
Corn, bu	34,056	78,835	36,256	69,711
Oats, bu	10,145	22,132	10,819	19,081
Rye, bu	880	1,867		721
Barley, bu	9,110	9,600	13,612	4,375
Grass seed, lbs	244,750	153,900	145,047	22,727
Flaxseed, lbs	31,330	135,735	44,470	56,609
B. corn, lbs	20,000	14,000	20,270	20,564
C. meats, lbs	146,400	268,285	687,580	2,386,603
Beef, tcs		50		681
Beef, brls			158	299
Pork, brls		419	798	870
Lard, lbs	140,000	206,300	9,050	729,624
Tallow, lbs	50,718	26,235		17,100
Butter, lbs	25,962	47,409	78,720	34,282
D. hogs, No	928	1,174	1,761	705
Live hogs, No	8,118	21,413	2,374	2,286
Cattle, No	3,179	4,906	3,053	1,913
Sheep, No	2,663	3,219	1,511	
Hides, lbs	135,113	83,604	295,728	254,555
Highwines, brls	100	214	50	310
Wool, lbs	103,888	17,596	127,320	24,870
Potatoes, bu	1,690			1,450
Coal, tons	4,553	2,8[illegible]	636	743
Hay, tons	53	280	50	20
Lumber, m	223	254	908	752
Shingles, m	400	165	100	377
Salt, brls	312	150	1,054	1,495
Poultry, lbs	14,680	122,287	830	158,895
Poultry, coops	4	14		
Game, pkgs	5	13		
Eggs, pkgs	47	1,146		6
Cheese, bxs	1,346	403	125	131
G. apples, brls	818	140		
Beans, bu	537	438	127	

Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city consumption: 4,944 bu wheat, 4,759 bu corn, 735 bu oats, 7,384 bu rye.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Thursday morning: 1 car No. 2 N. W. wheat, 5 cars No. 2 spring, 2 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade (10 wheat); 9 cars high-mixed corn, 3 cars new do, 8 cars new mixed, 30 cars No. 2 corn, 26 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (77 corn); 1 car white oats, 2 cars No. 2 do, 19 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade (24 oats); 2 cars No. 2 rye; 5 cars No. 3 barley, 4 cars rejected do. Total, 122 cars, or 53,000 bu. Inspected out: 23,483 bu wheat, 58,894 bu corn, 639 bu oats, 1,274 bu rye, and 11,158 bu barley.

We referred yesterday to the fact that several car-loads of corn which arrived here a week ago, consigned to the Union Elevator, are lying on the C., B. & Q. Railroad tracks. It is now reported that the consignees have received repeated notice to remove the grain, failing to do which it will be placed in store. The consignees want it placed in store, but in the house to which it was consigned; not in the Central nor the A., D. & Co. houses. The proprietors of the Union would be glad to receive the corn, but the railroad officials are understood to be unwilling to deliver it to them.

Another case was reported yesterday. An Eastern gentleman was desirous to ship a large quantity of corn from Iowa City to the seaboard via Chicago, and would have done so if he had been permitted to use the Union Elevator. That being objected to, the corn did not come to Chicago at all. It may seem strange that the officers of the C., B. & Q. Railroad should be willing to carry grain into the Illinois Central elevators when it is not convenient to the A., D. & Co. folks to handle it, but will not take the much shorter route to the Union.

It is now stated that one vessel will be loaded with low-grade wheat, and one with corn, to lie in our harbor till the opening of navigation.

The following table exhibits the visible supply of wheat and corn in the principal markets of the country on the dates named:

	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
Feb. 3, 1877	11,892,669	12,818,363
Jan. 27, 1877	11,921,143	12,359,483
Jan. 20, 1877	12,238,669	11,783,008
Jan. 13, 1877	12,433,077	11,250,585
Feb. 5, 1876	17,319,181	4,716,143
Feb. 6, 1875	12,118,577	6,028,813

A letter dated Feb. 6 at Faribault, Minn., and addressed to a commission house in this city, states it to be reported that a leading miller of that place had on that date received 12 car-loads of wheat from Milwaukee. It may be that this explains the mystery of a fortnight ago; it was then reported, on what seemed to be good authority, that a contract had been made to carry wheat to Minneapolis from Milwaukee, and the assertion was contradicted by a Minneapolis paper.

A correspondent claims that the 204,000,000 bu which we published a day or two ago as the approximate consumption of wheat in the United Kingdom last year is incorrect. He sends the following:

		Quarters.
Stock in British ports, Dec. 31, 1874		1,100,000
Imports in 1875	13,811,688	
Less exports	21,095	13,790,593
Farmers' deliveries		10,065,392
Total supply		24,955,985
Stock in store Dec. 31, 1875		3,350,000
Consumption in 1875		21,605,985

The same process gives for last year:

Stock Dec. 31, 1875	3,350,000
Imports, less exports	10,465,845
Farmers' deliveries	8,658,520
Stock Dec. 31, 1876	1,700,000
Consumption, 1876	20,774,365

Reduced to bushels, these quantities become, in round numbers:

For 1875	172,850,000
For 1876	166,200,000

The leading produce markets were nervous yesterday and unsettled, but did not fluctuate through a wide range of prices. Quotations averaged higher than the preceding day, the greatest strength being in wheat. The receipts of produce were small, all round, notwithstanding the fact of favorable weather. There was not much in the tone of market advices from other points to strengthen quotations here, but the Russians were reported to be concentrating on the shores of the Black Sea, and to be throwing pontoon bridges across the River Pruth, which was accepted as a reason for higher prices in wheat, and the existence of a corner on lard in Liverpool helped to steady quotations in provisions, though the tendency was downward.

There was little change in the position of the dry-goods market, fair activity and great firmness still prevailing. Prices of all the staple cotton productions continue to advance, and the situation of the market is all that the most exacting of holders could desire. Groceries were ordered moderately, and were unchanged in values. The demand for sugars was less active, and the market had a less buoyant tone, though none of the late advance was lost. Coffees remain dull and unsettled. Rice is firm, with some probability of a further weakening of prices. Teas met with a good demand at former quotations. In the dried-fruit market the changes were unimportant. Currants, prunes, raisins, apples, and, in fact, all descriptions, were fairly firm. Fish were firm under a steadily improving demand. No changes were brought to light in connection with the leather, tobacco, oils, paints, colors, and coal markets. Bagging was strong at Wednesday's advance, or at 23½c for Stark; 22c for Montaup, Peerless, and Ontario, at 21c for Lewiston, at 19c for Amoskeag, and 18¼c for American.

The demand for lumber continues fair, and the stock at the yards is now decreasing, and with favorable weather for a few weeks to come will doubtless be reduced to moderate dimensions by the time the new season opened. Hardware and metals were steady under a moderate demand. Wool, hides, and broom-corn were unchanged in their general features. Hay was dull and weak, and salt quiet and steady. Seeds were in fair request at unchanged prices, though some varieties, among them clover, were rather slow of sale at late prices. Green fruits are selling freely to the local and country trade. Poultry was in good request and steady.

Rail freights were quiet and unchanged, generally quoted at 40c on grain to Boston, 35c to New York, and about 30c to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Meats were quoted 10c per 100 lbs above grain, and meats to Liverpool by steam at 55@60c.

THE POLAR EXPEDITION.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, and the Indianapolis Board of Trade, have unanimously adopted resolutions asking Congress to appropriate $50,000 to aid in the establishment of a temporary Colony within the Arctic Circle near the 31st parallel of latitude for the purpose of making explorations towards the North Pole, and increasing our knowledge of the geography, meteorology, etc., of that region. A similar resolution has been submitted to the Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade, and by them referred to the Committee on Meteorology, who will probably report thereon next week.

OLEO-MARGARINE.

The [illegible] prepared a petition to be circulated for signatures and presented to the Legislatures of the several States. They ask that laws be passed making it imperative to brand on the package the quality and make of all goods offered as butter, and especially the oleo-margarine, which may be mistaken for butter made from cream. It is only right that such distinctions should be made and insisted on. The consumer should have the right to buy "tallow-butter," or chicory, if he so desires, but ought not to have the same offered to him as regular butter, or coffee. If it be, as claimed, that the oleo-margarine is as good in every respect as the butter made in the dairy, there ought to be no objection to stating what the article really is, and letting the purchaser make his choice understandingly.

FOREIGN GOODS

received at Chicago Customs Feb. 8: Barrows, Carpenter & Co., 3 cases dry goods; Fritz Frantzen, 2 cases books; Andersen, Olsen & Co., 4 cases dry goods; P. Hayden & Co., 6 cases dry goods; Giles Brothers, 2 cases books; J. J. McGrath, 2 cases prints; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 7 cases dry goods; Keith Brothers, 17 cases artificial flowers; Field, Leiter & Co., 8 cases dry goods; D. B. Fisk & Co., 7 cases artificial flowers; Wilson Brothers, 1 case dry goods. Amount of duties collected, $6,985.51.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were less active in the aggregate, and averaged lower, though much steadier than usual recently. The receipts of hogs were somewhat larger than expected, and they were quoted 5@10c per 100 lbs lower, which made some buyers hold off for future developments. The Eastern markets were quoted steady, and Liverpool was stronger on lard, but not in such a way as to make the article worth more money here. The trading was chiefly for future, cash lots being quiet all round, and most of the transactions in pork and lard seemed to be only changes over from March into April at current differences.

MESS PORK—Was quiet, and declined 15c per brl from the latest prices of Wednesday, being dull and steady during the greater part of the session. Sales were reported of 11,000 brls seller March at $16.25@16.35, and 8,750 brls seller April at $16.45@16.55. Total, 19,750 brls. The market closed tame at $16.15@16.20 for round lots cash or seller February; $16.27½@16.30 seller March; $16.47½@16.50 April; and $16.67½@16.70 for May.

Prime mess was quoted at $13.50@14.00, and extra prime at $11.40@11.50, with sale of 250 brls prime mess at $13.50.

LARD—Was active, and declined 7½@10c per 100 lbs, and closed 5c lower than the preceding evening. Liverpool was excited, and 1s 3d per 112 lbs higher, but that had little effect here, as it is known to be due to a February corner, which cannot be touched from Chicago. The strength there caused a little high buying here early, but the market soon weakened, and then the short interest took hold freely at the decline. Sales were reported of 1,500 tcs cash at $11.05@11.07½; 15,500 tcs seller March at $11.07½@11.25; and 12,000 tcs seller April at $11.20@11.35. Total, 29,000 tcs. The market closed steady, at $11.05@11.07½ cash or seller February; $11.10@11.12½ seller March; $11.20@11.22½ seller April; and $11.35@11.40 seller May.

MEATS—Were moderately active and easier. Short ribs were offered rather more freely, and about 10c per 100 lbs lower, while other descriptions rocked but a shade from the prices of the previous day. There was a fair demand on Southern account, with some inquiry for export to Europe, but the figures named by the latter were generally below the market. Sales were reported of 100,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 8¾c; 60,000 lbs shoulders at 5½@5¾c; 250 tcs sweet-pickled do at 6⅜c; 250 boxes long and short clears on private terms; and 700,000 lbs short ribs at $8.30@8.52½ per 100 lbs cash, $8.52½ seller March, and $8.72½@8.82½ seller April. The following are the latest quotations on part-salted meats:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	Long clears.	Short clears.
Green	5⅛	8¼	8	8⅜
Loose, part salted	5⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝
Boxed	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞
March, loose	5¼	8⅝	8⅜	8¾
April, loose	5⅜	8¾	8¾	9

Long and short clears quoted at 8⅜c cash or February, and 8⅝c seller March. Cumberlands quiet at 8¼@8⅝c; long-cut hams, 10@10½c, all boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 9½@10¼c. Green hams, 8¾@9¼c.

Bacon quoted at 6⅛c for shoulders, 9¼@9½c for short ribs, 9½@9¾c for short clears, 11½@12½c for hams, all canvassed and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 5@8c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $10.75@11.00 for mess; $11.75@12.00 for extra mess; and $21.50@22.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 7¼@7½c for city, and 6¾@7¼c for country lots, the inside for No. 2. Sale was reported of 300 brls in two lots, city, at 7¾c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was very quiet, and strong. There was no perceptible change in prices, though wheat was higher, as buyers were not inclined to operate at former prices unless for the supply of immediate wants, and the tendency was chiefly local. Sales were reported of 350 brls winters, partly at $8.00; 450 brls spring extras, partly at $6.25@7.70; and 200 brls spring superfines at $5.00. Total, 1,000 brls. The market closed quiet, with the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, $7.75@8.50; medium winters, $6.75@7.50; low grade do, $6.00@6.50; choice spring extras, $6.50@7.00; medium do, $6.00@6.50; shipping extras, $5.50@6.00; choice patents, $8.25@9.50; common do, $7.25@8.00; spring superfines, $4.50@5.00. Rye flour, $4.37½@4.70. Buckwheat do, $8.00@8.50.

BRAN—Was quiet and steady at Wednesday's decline. Sales were 20 tons at $13.25 per ton on track, and $13.50 free on board car.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $15.75 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was active and strong. The market advanced 2¼c, and closed 1¾c higher than the latest quotations of Wednesday. Liverpool was quoted (very) inactive, with cargoes of red off coast very dull, and New York was without business, though wheat was "steadily held" there. But our receipts were very small, only 10 car-loads of all grades being inspected into store, and there were more war notes from the Old World, with an advance of ⅛c in the gold premium. Prominent operators bought early, and sold large quantities afterwards, when the shorts had been excited into rushing the market up to about $1.32 for March, which caused a slight reaction. It was thought by some that the shorts have now been pretty well weeded out under the sharp upturn, and that a decline may be expected in consequence, but others seemed inclined to anticipate a much worse squeeze than anything yet experienced. It is impossible to tell how the market stands in this respect. One thing, however, is certain—the parties who now control the deal can retain control just as long as they want to do so if our receipts keep down to the present starvation point. Milwaukee was strong yesterday, but that market is controlled by the same influences, and possibly by the same parties, as our own. In both cases the bulls claim that they have simply invested in what they believed would prove to be good property, owing to a curtailment of supplies, and claim that Great Britain will be glad to take all we have to spare before next harvest, at even higher prices than now. Seller March opened at $1.30½, sold at $1.30¼, advanced irregularly to $1.32¼, and declined to $1.31⅛ at the close. Seller April sold at $1.31¼@1.33½, closing at 1.32⅝. Seller May sold at $1.35@1.36½, closing at $1.35¾, the premiums for carrying being reduced to ⅝c on March, 1¼c on April, and 4⅝c on May, as compared with spot deliveries. Seller the month was quoted at $1.29⅝@1.31½, closing at $1.30⅝. Cash sales were reported of 121,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.29⅝@1.32; 400 bu No. 3 do (A., D. & Co.) at $1.20; 1,400 bu rejected do at $1.02 and 1,000 bu by sample at $1.12½@1.22½ on track. Total, 123,800 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was in good demand and strong. Sales were 3,600 bu No. 2 at $1.40 for 2c storage, and $1.39 for winter do; and 700 bu by sample at $1.30@1.42 on track.

CORN—Was less active, and irregular, but averaged easier, though firm early, in sympathy with wheat. Liverpool was easier with cargoes weak, and New York was quiet. The receipts here were small, and under a moderate inquiry for shipment this month's deliveries advanced ⅛c, but fell back at the close to the latest quotation of the previous day. Futures were heavy under offerings largely in excess of the demand, May declining fully ⅛c, without any reaction, while March receded in sympathy. There is a widespread fear in the country that supplies will be so large in the early summer as to break down prices to a very low point. It has been thought that the quality of last year's crop is so good as to tempt farmers to hold it over unless offered unusually high prices, but they are offering it freely enough at country points to give large accumulations at the depots. Seller May sold early at 46⅛c, advanced to 46⅜c, and weakened at the close to 45⅞@46c. Seller the month sold at 42⅛@42⅜c, closing at the inside, and seller March sold at 42⅜@42½c, closing at 42⅜c. Cash No. 2 and high-mixed closed at 42⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 65,800 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 42⅛@42⅜c; 5,200 bu new high mixed at 40⅞@41c; 6,400 bu new mixed at 40@40¼c; 5,600 bu rejected at 39⅛@40c; 3,200 bu ear at 42@44c on track; 10,400 bu shelled by sample at 40@42½c on track; and 4,000 bu do at 42@43c free on board cars. Total, 100,600 bu.

OATS—Were very quiet, but a shade firmer, owing to continued small receipts of No. 2, which was wanted to carry against future and to fill small orders. Futures were quiet at 36c for February, 36⅛@36¼c for March, and 36⅝c for April. May was quoted at 38⅛c. Cash oats were firm at 36c, and rejected at 27½@28c. Samples were active. Most of the receipts were sold by sample. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu No. 2 at 36c; 600 bu rejected at 28¼c; 5,400 bu by sample at 32@41c on track; 1,800 bu do at 33@34c free on board. Total, 8,400 bu.

RYE—Was in moderate demand and steady. Car-lots of No. 2, with 2c storage, sold at 70@70½c, regular being nominal at a lower figure. February was quiet at 69½c, and March at 70c. Cash sales, 1,200 bu No. 2 at 70@70½c.

BARLEY—Was more active and higher. The receipts were small, and the shipments fair, and a few orders were in for cash, which buyers secured only by bidding up prices. No. 2 in Fulton Elevator sold at 62@62½c, and regular in other localities was quoted at 61c. No. 2 winter storage sold at 38c in A., D. & Co., and N. S. receipts at 32c. Rejected brought 30c. Seller March sold at 60@61c, closing at the outside. Samples were dull, and few desirable lots were on sale. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 (Fulton) at 62@62½c; 1,200 bu No. 3 at 38c; 1,200 bu (rejected) at 30c; 2,000 bu by sample at 34@54c on track; 1,200 bu at 48@55c delivered. Total, 15,600 bu.

FIRST CALL.

Wheat—Sales 150,000 bu, at $1.31⅛@1.31⅞ for March and $1.32⅝@1.32⅞ for April.

Corn—135,000 bu, at 45⅞@46c seller May and 42⅛c seller February.

Mess Pork—6,000 brls, at $16.25@16.30 for March and $16.47½@16.50 for April.

Lard—1,000 tcs, at $11.20 for April and $11.10 for March.

LATEST.

Mess pork was active and steady, with sales of 17,500 brls, at $16.25@16.30 seller March and $16.47½@16.52½ seller April.

Lard was in fair demand and easier. Sales 5,000 tcs, at $11.05@11.07½ for March and $11.15@11.20 for April.

Short ribs—Sales 20,000 lbs at $8.47½ cash.

Wheat was fairly active and strong at the close, at an advance of ⅛@⅜c. March opened at $1.31¼ and sold to $1.31⅞, closing at the outside. April sold at $1.32⅝@1.33⅛ and closed at $1.33⅛.

Corn was easier, closing at 45⅞@46c seller May and 42c seller March.

Oats were dull and weak, being ⅛@¼c lower. April sold at 38⅛c, and the other futures were quoted at 36c for March and 35⅜c for the month.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was dull and nominally weak, closing at $16.15@16.25 for February, and $16.25@16.27½ for March, and $16.42½@16.45 for April.

Lard was dull and easier, the closing quotations being $11.02½@11.05 for March and $11.12½@11.15 for April. Meats were inactive.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and stronger at $2.08@2.12.

BROOM-CORN—Dealers report a fair order trade at the annexed prices: Choice green hurl, 5½@7c; medium hurl, red tipped, 4½@5c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5@5½c; red tipped with do, 4@4½c; red do, 3@3½c; green covers and inside, 4@5c; red tipped do, 3@3½c; inside brush, 3@ brush, 3c; crooked [illegible] stalk braid [illegible].

BAGGING—The market for cotton seamless bags has a buoyant tone, and, under an active demand, there is little doubt that the improvement in prices noted on Wednesday would be supplemented by a further advance, as stocks, both in the hands of manufacturers and distributors, have rarely been so small at this stage of the season. Burlaps and gunnies are quiet and remain steady. We repeat our quotations of the day before: Stark, 23½c; Montaup, 22c; Peerless, 22c; Ontario, 22c; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 19c; American, 18¼c; Amoskeag, 19c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnies, single, 14@15c; do, double, 24@24½c.

BEANS—Were dull at $2.00@2.05 for prime mediums.

BUTTER—The market was reasonably active and firm. Stocks are kept down to comparatively small dimensions, and traders find little difficulty in maintaining prices, except for common roll, for which there is not much demand. We quote: Choice to poor yellow, 25@32c; medium to good, 20@25c; inferior to common, 13@18c; roll, 17@22c.

CHEESE—Remains firm. There was a light demand from the city and country trade at 13@14c for good to choice factory.

COAL—There was a light demand and a steady market at the annexed quotations: Lackawanna egg, $7.50; do nut and range, $8.00; Blossburg, $7.00; Cannel, $7.00; Briar Hill, $6.00; Baltimore & Ohio, $5.50; Illinois, $3.75@4.25; Gartsherrie, $5.00; Indiana block, $4.50@4.75.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels sold at $1.07½@1.10, and lard tierces at $1.25.

DRESSED HOGS—Were in fair request at irregular prices. The weather continues warm and unfavorable. Mixed sold at $7.15@7.20, and heavy at $7.20@7.25, the outside being for 2 cars averaging 290 lbs in fine condition. Sales 8 cars.

EGGS—Were slow and easier. Fresh eggs are arriving from the South, but the supply is still limited, but lower prices are accepted, as holders of pickled and other stock want to sell, as they expect liberal receipts soon. Fresh eggs were quoted at 22@23, and pickled at 12½@18c.

FISH—Trade was fair. With the approach of "Lent" there is a growing demand for fish, and prices are working firmer. We still quote; No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.00; No. 2 do, $4.75; trout, $4.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½-brl, $9.50@9.75; No. 1 shore extra, ½-brl, $12.00@12.50; No. 1 bay, $8.25@8.50; No. 2 do, $6.50@6.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore kits, large, $1.75@1.80; No. 1 bay kits, $1.35@1.40; family kits, 95c@$1.00; bank codfish, $5.50; George's codfish, $6.00; Labrador herring, split brls, $8.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25; Labrador herring, round, brl, $6.00; do, ½-brl, $3.25; smoked halibut, 9c; scaled herring, per box, 33c; No. 1 herring, per box, 28@30c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $8.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The fruit trade, though not active, displays as much life as there is any reason to expect at this time of year. Both the city and country trade are ordering with fair liberality of foreign and domestic varieties, and most kinds are firm at the quoted prices. We repeat our list:

FOREIGN—Dates, 6@6½c; figs, kegs, 11@12c; do boxes, layers, 13@15c; Turkish prunes, old, 6@6½c; do, new, 7½@8¼c; raisins, layers, $1.60@2.00; loose Muscatel, $2.25@2.35; Valencia, 9⅛@9⅝c; Zante currants, new, 7@7½c; citron, 22@23c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 14@16c; Michigan do, 5½@6¼c; Southern, 5@5½c; pared peaches, 18@20c; California ½ peaches, 13@14c; blackberries, 9@9½c; raspberries, new, 31@32c; pitted cherries, 19@20c.

NUTS—Filberts, 12@13c; almonds, Terragona, 18@20c; French walnuts, new, 12@12½c; Grenoble walnuts, new, 15@16c; Brazils, 9@10c; pecans, Texas, 8½@9c; do, Missouri, 6@6½c; Wilmington peanuts, 6¼@7c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@5½c; African peanuts, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in good demand and generally steady, oranges being in very small stock and firmer. Apples are coming forward rather freely. Apples $1.60@2.25 per brl; $1.80@2.00 per brl in car; cranberries, $9.00@14.00; Valencia oranges, $9.50@12.00 per case; Messina do, $4.00@5.00 per box; lemons, $4.50@5.00; Malaga grapes, $6.00@7.00 per keg.

GROCERIES—Prices of goods coming under this head ranged substantially the same as on the day before. Sugars were more settled than on the preceding days of the week, a falling off in the demand having temporarily checked the upward tendency of prices. Coffees remain dull and easy. Rice meets with a steadily fair demand, and is firmly held at the recent advance. There was a quiet and steady market for other lines. We quote:

RICE—Carolina, 6@7½c; Louisiana, 5½@7c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 27@28½c; Java, No. 2, 25¼@26¼c; choice to fancy Rio, 24¼@24½c; good to prime, 23@23½c; common to fair, 21½@22½c; roasting, 19½@20¼c; Singapore, Java, 23@24c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12¾c; crushed, 12¼@12½c; granulated, 12⅛@12½c; powdered, 12⅛@12½c; A standard, 11⅝@11¾c; do No. 2, 11½@11⅝c; extra C, 11½c; C No. 1, 10¾@10⅞c; C No. 2, 10¼c; choice brown, 10@10½c; fair to prime do, 9¾@10c; common do, 9½@9⅝c; N. O., 8¼@9¾c.

SIRUPS—California sugar loaf drips, 60@63c; California honey drips, 55@58c; silver drips, 53@55c; good sugar-house sirup, 40@45c; extra do, 52@55c. New Orleans molasses, choice new, 60@65c; do prime, 55@58c; common to good, 50@53c; Porto Rico molasses, 40@50c; common molasses, 38@40c; black-strap, 32@33c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@17½c; cloves, 53@55c; cassia, 26@27c; pepper, 18@18½c; nutmegs, $1.05@1.10; Calcutta ginger, 14@15c.

SOAPS—True Blue, 5¾c; German mottled, 6@6¼c; White Lily, 5½@6c; White Rose, 5¾@6c; Royal Savon, 5½c; Savon Imperial, 5¾c; Golden West, 5½c; Banner, 6c.

HAY—Was dull and easy. The receipts, however, are small, and dealers think that if the roads become impassable a better demand would spring up. No. 1 timothy, $9.00; No. 2 do, $8.00; mixed, $7.00; upland prairie, $7.00@7.50 on track; No. 1, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 or slough, $5.00@5.50.

HIDES—Were in fair demand and steady. Green city butchers', 6½c; green cured, light, 8¼c, and heavy, 7½c; damaged, 6½c; frozen, 6½c; part cured, 7@7½c; green salted kip, 8½c; green calf, 12½@13c; flint hides and prime dry kip and calf, 15@16c; dry-salted hides, 13c; deacon skins, 45@50c.

HOPS—Continue dull at 15@20c for Western and 25c for Eastern samples.

HIGHWINES—Were unsettled and irregular. Sales were reported of 100 brls at $1.05 and 100 at $1.06 per gallon. A tentative offer was made early to sell 50 brls at $1.04 if any one else would do the same. It is stated, however, that wines cost $1.06 to produce, and that sales under that figure are made at a loss.

LUMBER—Was in fair interior demand and steady. The stocks of the yards are large and generally well assorted. Reports from Western Michigan are to the effect that the mild weather has packed the snow closely, and that sleighing is now excellent, and many lumbermen have already secured nearly all the logs they intended to last fall, but will continue the work of logging so long as the weather is favorable. Hence it is probable that whatever deficiency there may be in the log crop of Wisconsin, if indeed there be any, will be made good by the surplus stock in Michigan. We quote:

First and second clear, 1 to 2-inch	$35.00@38.00
Third clear, 1-inch	30.00@31.00
Third clear, 1¼ to 2-inch	32.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	30.00
First and second clear dressed siding	18.50
First common dressed siding	14.50
Flooring, first common, dressed	27.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00
Box boards, A, 13 to 18 inch	33.00@35.00
Box boards, B, 13 to 18 inch	25.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	28.00@32.00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	20.00@25.00
C stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	16.00
Common stock boards, 12 inch	12.00@13.00
Fencing, 12 to 16 feet	10.00@11.00
Common boards, 12 to 20 feet	10.00@11.00
Dimension stuff, 10 to 18 feet	9.50@10.50
Dimension stuff, 20 to 24 feet	10.00@14.00
Lath	1.60
A shingles, choice	2.50@2.80
A shingles, standard	2.30@2.40
A shingles on track, dry	2.20@2.40
A shingles on track, green	2.00@2.20
Pickets, square	9.00@11.00
Pickets, flat	8.00@10.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade is improving and the market is steady at the prices subjoined. The New York *Bulletin* says of copper: "The large sales of ingot for export reported as 'rumored' in our last report are verified to the extent of 600,000,000 [illegible] lake. Originally the order was for one-third the entire year's production,—which would amount to about 12,000,000 lbs.—but the mining companies, we are informed, refused to sell more than one-third of the production for the first six months. The price is withheld, but reported from semi-official sources as 19c. This transaction has given the market quite a stimulus, and holders are asking 20¼@20½c cash for lake on the spot, and 20¾@21c for future delivery." We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $8.00; do, IX, 10x14, roofing, 14x20, IC, $7.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 24c; small, 25c; bar, 26c.

SOLDER—No. 1, 18c; extra, 20c.

LEAD—Pig, 7¾c; bar, 8¼c; lead pipe, 9c.

COPPER—Bottoms, 34c; sheathing copper 32c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 9c; slabs, 8½@8¾c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 3¾c rates; Russia iron, Nos. 9 to 12, 14c; do, No. 1, stained, 13c; American planished A, 12c; B, 10c; galvanized iron, No. 26, 14c, with discount of 30 per cent.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 4, 9c; 5 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c. Discount of 45 per cent.

NAILS—Were in better demand and steady at $3.00 rates.

OILS—Prices remain as before. There was a moderate movement at the following quotations: Carbon, 115 deg. test, 30@30½c; do., Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 34½@35c; headlight, 175 deg. test, 36½c; extra lard oil, 95c; No. 1, 80c; No. 2, 67c; linseed, raw, 66c; boiled, 70c; whale, winter-bleached, 80c; sperm, $2.15; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.05@1.10; do extra, 88@90c; do No. 1, 75@80c; bank oil, 50c; straits, 55c; miners' oil, 63c; turpentine, 52c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 18@19c; West Virginia oils, natural, 29 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 28c.

POTATOES—Were in moderate demand and easy under fair offerings. The trade from store is said to be rather small, as many retailers obtain their supplies direct from the farmers. Quotations: Peachblows, $1.00@1.10 car lots; $1.15@1.20 at retail; Early Rose, $95c@$1.02 car lots; $1.00@1.15 at retail; mixed, 75@90c per bu in car lots.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry was in fair request and steady, fine stock being scarce and bringing outside prices.

POULTRY—Chickens, dressed, 9@10c per lb; do, live, $3.50@4.00 per doz; turkeys, dressed, 10@12c; ducks, dressed, 7@8c; do live, $3.50@4.00; geese, live, $8.50.

GAME—Wild turkeys, 11c; mallard ducks, $2.50@2.75 per doz; rabbits, 65c per doz.

SEEDS—Timothy was in fair request at $1.70@1.95, prime being about $1.85. Clover was easier, being more plenty, and buyers took hold slowly. Sales were made at $8.80@9.10. Fair flax sold at $1.55, and good Hungarian at 60c. Fair millet sold at 45c.

SALT—Was in moderate request and steady: Fine salt, $1.40; ordinary, coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $2.75; diary, with bags, $3.50; Ashton diary, per sack, $4.00.

TEAS—Jobbers report a continuously fair demand and a steady set of prices. We again quote as follows:

GUNPOWDER—Common, 30@35c; good do, 38@40c; medium, 45@50c; good do, 50@55c; fine, 55@60c; finest, 60@65c; choice, 70@75c; choicest, 85@90c; fancy, $1.00@1.15.

IMPERIAL—Common, 28@33c; good do, 35@38c; medium 40@42c; good do, 45@48c; fine, 50@52c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 70@75c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common, 28@30c; good do, 32@35c; medium, 40@42c; good do, 45@48c; fine, 50@52c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 90c@$1.00.

JAPAN—Common, 28@32c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 35@38c; good medium, 40@42c; fine, 45@48c; finest, 50@53c; choice, 55@58c; choicest, 60@65c; choicest new first picking, 65@70c.

OOLONGS—Common, 28@30c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 40@42c; good medium, 45@46c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 55@58c; choice, 60@62c; choicest, 75@80c.

WOOD—The market was reported dull, at $8.00 for maple and $7.00 for beech, delivered.

VEAL—Was in fair demand and firm at 8@9½c for the best and 6@7c for fair offerings.

WOOL—Was in moderate Western demand and steady. Washed fleece, fine and medium, 35@37c; do coarse, 33@36c; fleece, unwashed, fine, heavy to light, 20@24c; do coarse and medium, 24@26c; tub-washed, prime, 40@42c; do poor to good, 35@40c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,118	5,312	738
Tuesday	3,585	7,705	762
Wednesday	3,197	8,118	2,663
Thursday	5,800	13,500	1,800
Total	14,700	34,635	5,963
Same time last week	20,177	42,995	7,007
Week before last	17,022	29,741	10,623
Shipments—			
Monday	800	1,846	552
Tuesday	730	1,798	194
Wednesday	3,053	2,374	1,511
Total	4,583	5,988	2,257

CATTLE—Were in large supply yesterday, but under a more than ordinarily active demand the advanced prices established earlier in the week were thoroughly sustained. Indeed, for choice shipping beeves there was a further small appreciation in values, as the offerings of that class did not prove sufficient to satisfy the wants of the Eastern trade. All classes of buyers were liberally represented, and their joint purchases made a large aggregate, not far from 4,000 cattle changing hands. Sales were made at prices ranging from $2.50@2.75 for scalawags to $6.00 for extra grades—the bulk at $3.00@3.50 for local butchers' stuff; at $3.15@3.60 for stockers; and at $3.80@5.00 for common to good smooth shipping steers. Among the sales noted were 30 head at $6.00, by James Jackson; 15 head at $5.75, by R. Strahorn & Co.; 16 head at $5.60, by Martin Bros.; and 14 head at $5.50, by Conger Bros. The market closed steady.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
30	1,445	$6.00	16	1,115	$4.00
15	1,458	5.75	32	1,172	4.00
14	1,476	5.50	18	1,177	4.00
16	1,384	5.60	59	1,425	5.25
50	1,296	5.25	16	1,290	4.80
33	1,423	5.10	34	1,248	4.85
47	1,362	5.05	13	1,040	3.90
16	1,251	5.00	15	1,438	5.50
16	1,359	5.00	15	1,107	3.85
17	1,306	5.00	31	1,383	5.60
66	1,295	5.00	25	818	3.65
15	1,321	4.87½	19	979	3.85
15	1,378	4.85	40	1,107	3.25
33	1,351	5.15	40	928	3.80
31	1,285	4.80	21	916	3.50
19	1,245	4.60	35	1,122	3.60
32	1,291	4.70	20	992	3.60
17	1,247	4.55	25	832	3.50
16	1,197	4.65	21	851	3.50
33	1,258	4.60	15 cows	1,120	3.55
51	1,189	4.60	20	815	3.50
18	1,261	4.40	18	757	3.25
15	1,134	4.40	23 cows	1,071	3.40
17	1,224	4.45	46 cows	1,004	3.35
18	1,176	4.35	16	985	3.25
17	1,120	4.30	18	1,122	3.35
30	1,191	4.30	19	1,047	3.37½
17	1,223	4.30	14 cows	1,089	3.37½
14	1,240	4.35	14 cows	848	3.20
18	1,186	4.15	17	1,108	3.30
16	1,265	4.80	17	943	3.25
16	1,235	4.75	16 cows	786	3.15
15	1,385	5.00	25 cows	958	3.15
33	1,148	4.20	12	905	3.15
17	1,169	4.20	17	910	3.10
16	1,208	4.50	17	857	3.00
31	1,102	4.15	24 cows	745	2.85
17	1,399	5.00	10 stockers	524	2.75
36	1,024	4.00			

HOGS—The market opened fairly active, and maintained a fair degree of activity down to the close, but prices were not sustained. The only apparent causes of the weakness were the decline in mess pork of 17½c per brl, and the increase in the receipts of something like 5,500 head. Neither nor both of these circumstances would, ordinarily, perceptibly influence prices, but just at present the market is very sensitive, and any material variation in the supply or fluctuation in the receipts is immediately felt. The day's trading was done at a reduction from Wednesday's quotations of 5@10c, or at $5.90@6.10 for common to prime light weights; and $6.00@6.70 for poor to extra heavy. A good many choice hogs were offered, and there were numerous sales at $6.50@6.60. The following furnish a fair criterion of the market:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
77	437	$6.70	80	281	$6.25	39	185	$6.05
100	339	6.60	88	272	6.20	21	230	6.05
43	291	6.50	69	251	6.15	52	197	6.05
48	328	6.50	38	280	6.15	34	184	6.05
88	345	6.50	52	280	6.15	21	270	6.05
49	370	6.50	30	272	6.15	40	195	6.00
96	332	6.50	51	230	6.10	45	196	6.00
155	307	6.40	33	192	6.10	38	188	6.00
40	416	6.60	35	208	6.10	40	185	6.00
44	452	6.50	80	210	6.10	60	184	6.00
43	414	6.55	42	306	6.10	39	194	6.00
59	359	6.45	49	288	6.10	43	286	6.00
28	355	6.50	27	178	6.10	45	190	6.00
51	308	6.40	36	207	6.10	40	209	6.00
45	355	6.35	45	219	6.10	47	201	6.00
39	441	6.50	50	270	6.10	24	274	6.00
46	373	6.55	45	296	6.10	31	179	6.00
46	334	6.30	56	218	6.10	67	277	6.00
53	333	6.25	63	265	6.10	24	228	6.00
52	305	6.25	44	249	6.10	29	166	6.00
25	341	6.25	39	188	6.10	21	174	6.00
41	268	6.25	59	260	6.10	35	178	6.00
51	278	6.25	53	180	6.10	33	194	5.95
47	298	6.25	38	539	6.10	31	185	5.95
57	254	6.25	40	215	6.10	67	141	5.50
52	204	6.30	62	193	6.10	123	153	5.30
53	279	6.20	20	279	6.05	50	169	4.95
30	302	6.20	54	202	6.05			

SHEEP—The market was moderately active, with prices steady and firm at $3.00@3.50 for poor to common, at $3.75@4.00 for medium, and at $4.25@5.25 for good to choice grades.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
160	98	$5.00	92	93	$4.80	62	84	$4.25
100	92	4.75	90	96	4.80	54	106	4.80
40	94	4.50	89	87	4.25	104	78	3.75
101	82	3.75	181	87	4.12½	90	91	4.70

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,690; making 3,970 for three days, against 4,360 same time last week; prices same as yesterday, with a little more activity to trade.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,100; making 7,080 for three days, against 6,220 same time last week; prices a fraction higher; ordinary to very good sheep, 4¾@6⅛c; prime and extra, 6¼@6¾c, the latter for a couple of car-loads of State sheep, medium wool, 116 lbs; inside price for coarse Illinois sheep, 95 lbs.

SWINE—Receipts, 1,720; making 8,960 for three days, against 8,100 same time last week; four car-loads sold alive at $6.70.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 510; total for the week, 5,882; no market to-day; fresh arrivals through consignments; 21 car-loads held for shipment, which leave the yards bare of stock.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 800; total for the week, 10,800; market slow; sales only 1 car Western sheep, 80 lbs, $4.70; 2 cars unsold.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,200; total for the week, 7,500, against 6,600 same time last week; market more active at low prices; supply in excess of demand; sales of 3 cars fair to good Yorkers at $6.00@6.15; 4 cars fair to choice heavy at $6.15@6.75, mainly $6.50; 8 cars light and heavy unsold.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Feb. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 595 head, or 25 cars through and 16 cars of yard-stock; total for three days, 1,785 head, or 45 cars through and 60 yard-stock; all sold out at good yesterday's prices. Good scarce and in demand; common grades off; best, $5.00 to $5.75; medium to good, $4.00@4.75; common to fair, $3.00@3.75.

HOGS—Receipts to-day 1,760 head; total for three days, 3,740. Yorkers, $6.00@6.50; Philadelphia, $7.00@7.25.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day 1,300 head; total for three days, 6,200; selling $4.50@6.25.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—HOGS—Better; packing, $5.75@6.10; extra heavy, $6.15@6.25.

CATTLE—Strong and active; choice to fancy steers, $5.25@5.60; good to prime, $4.60@5.12½; light, $4.00@4.25.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—HOGS—In good demand; common, $5.25@5.75; fair to good light, $5.85@6.15; packing, $6.20@6.45; heavy butchers', $6.50@6.70; receipts, 1,600; shipments, 285.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8—11 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 25s 6d; No. 2, 23s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 8d; spring, No. 1, 10s 9d; No. 2, 10s; white, No. 1, 10s 8d; No. 2, 10s 5d; club, No. 1, 11s 2d; No. 2, 10s 8d. Corn—New, 25s 3d; old, 25s 9d@26s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 67s 6d. Lard, 53s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8—1:30 p. m.—LARD—55s.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8—5 p. m.—LARD—55s@56s. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8.—Latest—COTTON—Market dull; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 6,000.

BREADSTUFFS—California white wheat, 10s 5d@10s 8d; do club, 10s 9d@11s 2d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 10s@10s 9d; do winter, 10s 8d@11s. Flour—Western canal, 23s@25s 6d. Corn—Western mixed, 25s 9d@26s; new, 25s@25s 3d. Oats—American, 3s@3s 6d. Barley—American, 3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 37s.

CLOVER SEED—American, 75@80s.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 67s 6d. Prime mess beef, 80s. Lard—American, 55@56s. Cheese—Fine American, 70s. Bacon—Long clear, 41s; short clear, 42s 6d.

TALLOW—American, 42s.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 10s 6d; refined, 16s.

LINSEED OIL—27s 6d.

RESIN—Common, 6s; pale, 13s.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—32s.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—LINSEED OIL—25s 9d.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 11s 6d; refined, 29s 6d.

ANTWERP, Feb. 8.—PETROLEUM—47.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat—Market quiet and about steady; No. 2 Chicago nominally $1.41@1.42; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.43@1.44, there and thereabouts; market was called quiet and about steady; total visible supply of wheat Feb. 3, 1877, 11,892,669 bu, showing a decrease of 28,474 bu as compared with the previous week; sales 21,000 bu ungraded spring, $1.33@1.37; New York No. 2, $1.35; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.31 in store; 9,500 bu and 2,000 bu No. 2 Chicago at $1.43 in store; about all for city milling. Rye in fair supply and dull. Corn—Market dull, and new ½c per bu lower, with a light trade for export and home use; sales of 56,000 bu unmerchantable at 56@57c; new ungraded Western mixed, 56½@59c; ungraded yellow, 60½c; new no grade, 57½@58c; new steamer mixed, 58@58½c; old steamer, mixed, 58½c; No. 1, 59c.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Berth room exceedingly dull, and rates more or less nominal; charters unchanged and small inquiry; engagements to Liverpool by steamer 2,500 bu grain at 5d.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Market continued quiet, but prices about steady; sales 250 brls new mess on spot per private terms; quoted at $17.00@17.25; 100 brls extra prime at $13.50, and 100 brls prime mess uninspected at $15.75; at the second call, new mess for March, $16.75 bid and $17.00 asked; and April, $16.90 bid and $17.20 asked. Cut meats ruled quiet; middles, a light trade; prices steady; Western long clear, 8¾c. Lard opened firmer, but with no important demand from shippers; prices declined a trifle; speculative dealings were less liberal, and the market closed heavy; sales 450 tcs prime steam on the spot at $11.35; and 150 tcs off grade at 10c; also 1,500 tcs prime steam for February at $11.32½@11.40, closing at $11.35; 3,500 tcs March at $11.37½@11.42½, closing at $11.37½; 5,250 tcs for April at $11.47½@11.55, closing at $11.45 bid; and 500 tcs May at $11.60@11.62½, closing at $11.60.

SUGAR—Refined in fair demand and firm; raw quiet and unchanged; 9⅛@9⅜c for fair to good refining; 9⅝c for prime; and 9⅛@10⅛c for centrifugal.

TALLOW—Market steady; prime city quoted at 8 3-16c; sales of 61,000 lbs about prime and prime Western at 8@8⅛c per lb.

WHISKY—Market unsettled; sales of 150 brls at $1.07½@1.08 cash; 25 brls at $1.08 regular.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—COTTON—Firm; 12⅝@12⅞c; futures closed firm; February, 12 11-16c; March 12 29-32@12 15-16c; April, 13⅛c; May, 13 3-16@13 5-16c; June, 13 15-32c; July, 13 9-16@13 9-32c; August, 13⅛c; September, 13 9-32@13 11-32c; October, 12 15-16c; November, 12⅝@12 13-16c; December, 12⅝@12 13-16c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 11,000 brls; a little more doing; demand mainly for immediate wants of local trade; prices unchanged. Rye flour unchanged.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet but steady; Western, $2.90@3.15.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 3,000 bu; rather more steady; limited export and milling inquiry; prices unchanged. Rye quiet; Western, 82@85c. Barley in buyers' favor; No. 1 Canada, $1.08@1.10; No. 2 do, $1.00; malt quiet and unchanged. Corn—Receipts, 59,000 bu; light demand; lower; old quiet and unchanged; unmerchantable, 56@57c; new Western mixed ungraded, 56½@59c; new no-grade mixed, 57½@58c; new steam mixed, 58@58½c; new No. 1, 59c. Oats firmer; receipts, 14,000 bu; Western mixed and State, 39@54c; white do, 44@55c.

HAY—Firm and unchanged.

HOPS—Dull and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee in fair demand: 17½@20¾c in gold; jobbing, 17½@22c in gold. Sugar quiet but firm; fair to good refining, 9⅛@9⅜c; prime, 9⅝c; refined steady, with a fair demand. Molasses—New Orleans in fair demand; 40@58c; foreign quiet. Rice steady; moderate demand.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal: crude, 11⅝c; refined, 26⅝c; naphtha, 13½c.

TALLOW—Steady; 8@8⅛c.

STRAINED RESIN—Steady; $2.20@2.25.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Steady; 43@43½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but steady; new mess, $17.00@17.25; March, $16.75@17.00. Beef—Market dull; Western long clear, 8¾c; city do, 9¼c. Dressed hogs firmer; Western, 7¼@7¾c. Lard opened stronger, afterwards scarcely so firm; prime steam, $11.35; February, $11.32½@11.40; March, $11.40@11.42½.

BUTTER—Heavy; Western, 12@30c.

CHEESE—Firm; 7@14½c.

WHISKY—Unsettled; $1.07½@1.08.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—PETROLEUM—Inactive; refined, 26½c; crude, 15½c.

FLOUR—Market dull; in buyers' favor; superfine, $5.37½; extra, $5.62½@6.25; Wisconsin family, $7.25; Minnesota do, $7.25@7.32½; Pennsylvania do, $7.00@7.50; Ohio do, $7.62½@7.75; patent, $8.50@10.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Limited demand; light supply; red, $1.50; amber, $1.53@1.55; white, $1.55@1.60. Rye less active; Pennsylvania, 75c on track; 80c free on board. Corn firm; yellow, 56c; white, 55½c; sail, 56c; steam, 54½c free on board. Oats inactive; white, 39@42c; unsound and mixed, 37@37½c.

WHISKY—Western, $1.09.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,200 bu; corn, 31,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 59,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 8.—COTTON—Quiet; 12½c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat scarce and firm; red, $1.40@1.50. Corn in good demand; 41@44c. Oats strong and higher; 36@41c. Rye quiet; 79@80c. Barley inactive; good to prime fall, 60@85c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; $16.80. Lard opened strong and higher; closed at inside prices; steam, $10.75@11.00 spot; $10.90 May; kettle, 11¼@11½c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders dull; 6⅛@6¼c; short ribs, $8.70@8.75 spot; 8¾c buyer February; $9.15 April; $9.35@9.37½ May; short clear, 9c. Bacon quiet; 7½c; 9⅝c@9¾c; 9⅞@10c.

WHISKY—$1.05.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 8.—COTTON—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Active and strong; not higher.

GRAIN—Wheat excited and higher; No. 2 fall, $1.54 cash; $1.57@1.57⅝ March; No. 3 do, $1.48@@1.48⅝ bid cash; $1.50@1.51⅛ March. Corn dull; 38⅛c cash; 40⅛c March. Oats quiet; 35⅛c. Rye inactive; 68c.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.06.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; $16.50@16.75, the latter for job lots; $16.65 bid March. Bulk meats active for car lots; 6@6⅛c; 8¼@8⅜c; clear rib and clear, March, 8⅝@8¾c. Bacon firm; $7.25; $9.50; $9.75. Lard held higher; $11.00 asked, $10.62½ bid cash; $10.87½ bid March.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Feb. 8.—FLOUR—Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.49; extra do, $1.55; amber Michigan, $1.49; March, $1.51; No. 2 amber, $1.35; No. 2 red winter, spot and February, $1.47; March, $1.49½; No. 3 red, $1.35; rejected, $1.11½. Corn quiet; high mixed, 45c; No. 2, spot, 44½c; February, 44½c; May, 49c; rejected, 44½c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 35½c; white, 35½c; rejected, 30½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,400 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 800 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 8.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; opened and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.42½; No. 2, $1.34; March, $1.34⅛; April, $1.35⅛; No. 3, $1.25. Corn firm; No. 2, 45c. Oats a shade firmer; No. 2, 34c. Rye dull and weak; No. 1, 71½c. Barley steadier; moderate demand; No. 2 February, 76½c; No. 3, 36½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $16.00. Prime steam lard, $11.00. Dressed hogs, $7.25.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,400 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,400 brls; wheat, 3,400 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet, but steady and unchanged. Corn—Western mixed fairly active; 56⅛c. Oats steady and unchanged. Rye steady; 70@72c.

CLOVER-SEED—Scarce and firm; 15½@16¼c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Market dull and steady; Western, 22@28c.

PETROLEUM AND COFFEE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull and nominal; $1.09.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,300 bu; corn, 80,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 105,000 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 8.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; white, $1.40@1.50; amber, $1.40@1.50; rejected, $1.10@1.20. Corn quiet; 40@40½c in elevator.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Bulk clear rib, 8⅝c; clear sides, 8¾c. Mess pork, $16.50 jobbing.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand and firm; sales 5,000 bu in special bin at $1.52; 1 car white Michigan at $1.58; 1 car No. 2 choice spring at $1.40, and 2 cars white Michigan to arrive on track $1.30½. Corn quiet but steady; 11 cars new on track at 53c. Oats quiet; 2 cars No. 2 Toledo at 42c to arrive. Barley quiet. Rye inactive.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 62½@66c. Oats—Market dull; moderate demand; strictly fresh white, 55@56c; No. 2 white and No. 1 mixed, 53@54c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 49@51c; rejected, 42@46c.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—COTTON—In fair demand; sales, 5,250 bales; good ordinary, 11@11¼c; other grades unchanged; receipts, net, 11,607; gross, 12,466; exported to Liverpool, 3,732; stock, 29,000.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 8.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 12⅜c; net receipts, 949 bales; gross, 956; sales, 650; to G. B., 2,171; coastwise, 631.

GALVESTON, Feb. 8.—COTTON—Holders generally ⅛@¼c higher; middling, 12¼c; net receipts, 2,492 bales; sales, 365; coastwise, 1,156.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 8.—COTTON—Dull; middling, 12¾c; net receipts, 1,019 bales; sales, 500; to the Continent, 2,400.

MOBILE, Feb. 8.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 12c; net receipts, 2,116 bales; sales, 1,000; to the Continent, 635.

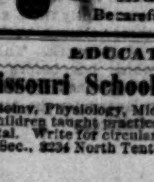
DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Business continued fairly active with commission houses and package jobbers, but the piece trade was quiet. Cotton goods remained firm, and in light supply. Fancy and sheeting prints were in steady demand and firm. Dress goods were more active. Men's wear of woolens was in fair request. Kentucky jeans were fairly active and firm.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 8.—PETROLEUM—Market quiet; prices unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 27c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 8.—PETROLEUM—Crude weak and lower; $3.17½@3.20 at Parker's; refined unchanged.



"THE FIRST."

Second Annual Reception of the City's Crack Regiment.

The Grand Pacific a Scene of Bewildering Beauty.

Brave Men, Handsome Uniforms, Fair Women, and Gorgeous Toilets.

One of the Crushing Social Events of the Season.

The parlor floor of the Pacific Hotel presented the aspect of an encampment last night. It was the pleasant side of camp life, and though the tents, and muskets, and drums, and gold lace, and gilt buttons were suggestive of the hardships of a soldier's life, still there was a relief in the surroundings that promised a little more of the revelry by night than the roar and rattle of active warfare. It was the second annual reception of the First Regiment, and famous preparations had been made for a grand entertainment of the friends of the members. The Pacific was selected for the bivouac; as it was the scene of the first festivities of the organization a year ago, the managers concluded to tent again on the same old ground.

The whole parlor floor was given up to the reception. In the wider hall a dais was raised for the band, and the drawing-rooms and corridors were devoted to promenading and dancing. Everything was en militaire, from the gray-clad sentinels at the staircases and elevator to the delight of the ladies in their rigid escorts. Perhaps over half the gentlemen present were civilians, but those who wore the bullion and buttons carried the evening, and there was a general feeling that the hotel was under martial law. *Que j'aime le militaire*, though unsung, was manifestly the sentiment, and he of the black habiliments saw more in soldier life than he was willing to admit, as he contemplated the social victories of the uniformed hosts. It is no small idea of a recruiting scheme, these military receptions, and it is not improbable that the regiment will gather great accessions to its numbers from its lavish display of generous hospitality.

Tasteful hands had decorated the halls, and corridors, and rooms. At each end of the hall, running from Clark to LaSalle, was a guard-tent in front of the window, the latter decorated with a red, white, and blue festoon. On each side of the tent were the drums of the drum corps in stacks of threes, the whole arrangement giving quite a military air to the surroundings. Along the main hall the chandeliers were connected with festoons of evergreen. The perfection of decorative art, however, was attained in the parlors. The large parlor, with its superb decorations and the flood of light from the chandeliers, was the centre of attraction. Over the entrance from the main hall was suspended a rustic basket filled with flowers and sprigs of green, while a draped banner served to give contrast to the whole. The three smaller entrances were decorated after a somewhat similar design. In the main parlors the chandeliers were festooned with the lovely smilax, and connected with red, white, and blue silk ribbons. Suspended to each chandelier, was a bouquet of flowers arranged in the highest style of the florist's art, and bouquets were disposed at convenient intervals about the sides of the room. In the small parlor to the east over the mirror were placed the regimental colors, united with a musket. In front of this were stacked six drums, relieved by flowers. Immediately over the drums two small flags of the regiment crossed each other, while at each side of the mirror was a stack of arms. The small parlor to the west was also beautifully arranged. In front of the mirror were two of the regiment's flags, crossed, set off with long strips of red, white, and blue silk ribbon extending from the floor up. In front were more flags and a pyramid of drums, while to each side was placed a stack of arms.

In the promenade, the pillars were wrapped with red, white, and blue, and connected with festoons of evergreen. At the north end, near the dining-room entrance, on each side of the way, was a large American flag. The elegant large dining-room of the Pacific, with its 60 odd tables and the dazzling light of as many chandeliers, needed no decorations, and was perfect in its own beauty.

WHO WERE THERE.

About 9 o'clock the guests assembled and the grand promenade formed. In and out, through the hallways and under the festooned flags, past the tiny tents, and into the dancing-rooms the line marched, while the orchestra played a martial air. By 10 o'clock the rooms and corridors were thronged, and the dancing programme opened.

Among those around the dressing-rooms and in the parlors were Gov. Cullom and two daughters, Misses Ella and Carrie, Gen. A. C. Ducat and daughter, Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, the Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh, Prof. David Swing and daughter, Bishop Cheney, Adjt.-Gen. Hilliard, Gen. A. C. McClurg, Gen. W. E. Strong and wife, Lieut.-Col. D. B. Sherar and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wahl, Assistant-Surgeon T. W. Miller and wife, Col. J. T. Torrence, Second Regiment, and wife; Adjt. Larrigan, of the Second; Mr. L. Z. Leiter, Lieut. and Adjt. Charles D. Diehl, Lieut. J. D. Bangs, Capt. Charles Jernigan, Capt. H. S. Bowler, Capt. F. B. Davis and wife; Capt. G. W. Lackey, Capt. A. L. Goldsmith, Capt. Rudolph Williams, Capt. L. M. Lange, Lieut. J. H. Johnson, Lieut. Victor Henrotin, Lieut. C. D. Larrabee, Lieut. Alden Merriman, Lieut. Charles E. Mold, Lieut. Charles W. Parker, Lieut. H. D. Cutler, Lieut. Samuel O. Rothermel and wife, Lieut. A. H. Wagner, Assistant-Inspector-General H. B. Maxwell, Lieut. H. O. Collins and wife, Lieut. Whitehouse, Messrs. J. W. Sheahan, Jr., R. T. Eddy, J. T. Hoyne, Elliott Durand, F. E. Burley, J. B. Tyrrell, A. B. Babbitt, F. M. Swift, George Miles, Eugene Elder, Lyman Lott, George Prussing, Alexander Graham, George Nelson, Lieut. H. S. Bowler, F. N. Street, George L. Caesar, T. C. Ketcham, A. M. Mitchell, F. A. Ely, Lieut. Alden M. Merriman, W. T. Hall, O. D. Swain, J. H. Fitzgerald, J. E. Bohner, T. J. Amberg, W. T. Ballou, F. A. Overton, L. P. Voorhees, Edward R. Chumasero, E. S. Magill, G. R. Nichols, Washington Hesing, Miss Jessie Day, Miss Nellie Leach, Miss Annie Hubbard, Miss Victoria Fitzgerald, of Baltimore; Miss Carrie Brooks, of St. Louis; Miss Katie Butcher, Miss Ella Chandler, Miss Lizzie Van Ella, Janesville, Wis.; Maj. and Miss Cora Evans; Mrs. E. Tillottson, Mrs. E. Baughan, G. A. Baughan, Mr. and Mrs. Rothbarth, Mr. Peter Hansen, Miss Annie Jones, Mr. F. G. Whiting, Miss Minnie Walker, of Lemont; Miss Wilcox, Mrs. St. Clair, Miss Crawford, Miss Quirk, Miss Dodge, Miss Parker, Mr. and Mr. H. A. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Hurst, Mrs. A. E. Curtis, Gen. Martin Beem, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Parker, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, A. May, Miss Carrie E. White, Miss Louisa McKirdy, Miss Nellie Bucher, Miss Ella Goodrich, Miss Clara Gibson, Miss Fleta May, Miss Jessie Greeves, Miss Lancaster, Miss Hawthorne, Miss Addie Fennimore, Miss Maria McLain, Miss Dollie Logan, Miss Josie Balkam, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Balkam, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Barton Sewell, Miss Kittie Boardman, the Misses Slocum, Mr. and Mrs. Bartholomae, Mr. and Mrs. Leicht, F. C. Foster, Miss Cora Brown, D. T. Foley, Charles S. Dunk, Barry Blackburn, Miss Kittie Scott, Miss Virginia Chapin, Miss Jessie Jenks, Miss Laura Ormsby, Miss Ella Wallwork, Miss Gertie L. Smith, Miss Sallie Goodrich, Miss Nettie Miller of Rochester, Miss Nellie Goodrich, Misses Nellie and Mamie Beecher, Miss Ada Frost, Miss Abbie Martin, Miss Larrabee.

TOILETS.

Miss Ella Cullom, two shades of green silk, sea-foam and gaslight, with trimmings of leaves and flowers and laces.

Miss McEwen, pale green, with trimmings of lace.

Mrs. Allen, white and green silk grenadine, with corsage of brown velvet, trimmed with black lace; hair in braids.

Miss Merritt, reception suit of black silk and velvet.

Miss Belle Kingman, white organdie, with blue silk trimmings and blue silk corsage; coral ornaments.

Mrs. Perry H. Smith, pale green silk, with diagonal trimming of hunter's green velvet, and ostrich feather bands of the lighter shade; hair in bandeaux and trimmed with flowers.

Mrs. Fannie Keater, black velvet underskirt, peachblow colored gros grain silk princess polonaise, hair dressed high in French twist; natural flowers.

Miss Lillie Lancaster, pale green tarlatan, profusely trimmed with fine pleatings, festoons of flowers, cuirass basque of satin same shade as dress; hair dressed high and powdered.

Miss M. A. Quirk, rich salmon silk, gold ornaments.

Miss Fitzgerald, rose tarlatan, and black velvet bands over black silk; hair in curls; gold jewelry.

Mrs. A. E. Curtis, black satin and velvet combined, thread-lace flounce, headed with ostrich-feather bands, point-lace collarette and handkerchief, diamond ear-drops and cross; hair dressed in French twist and puffs, white ostrich tips.

Mrs. Eva Griffiths, gray hair-line silk and black tulle, natural flowers, and heavy gold ornaments.

Mrs. Dr. Henrotin, black silk underskirt, polonaise of cream-silk brocade, festoons of English violets, hair elaborately dressed with puffs and curls, elegant gold jewelry.

Miss Ballard, cardinal silk, with trimmings of lace and garniture of flowers.

Miss Clara Gibson, cream-colored brocade and opera cloak.

Miss Gertie O. Smith, white tulle, with puffings and flutings, and trimmings of autumn leaves, corsage high with flutings and leaves; hair in *bandeaux*.

Miss Laura Ormsby, rose silk under white tulle, with garniture of flowers and leaves; corsage square, and hair in braids and feathers.

Miss Virginia Chapin, white tulle, with ruffles and puffings; corsage high, with demi-sleeve.

Miss Kittie Scott, white Swiss, with sash of rose color and corsage of blue.

Miss Ellie Field, combination suit of black velvet and rose silk.

Miss Sadie Tilton, cardinal silk, with black velvet and flowers.

Mrs. J. Howard Jones, sage green silk, with tunic of sea-foam brocaded velvet; square corsage and hair in bandeaux.

Miss Cora Bassett, cardinal silk, with overdress and corsage of cream silk, trimmed with ball fringe.

Miss Fannie Parks, white tulle in flutings and puffings, with corsage of rose silk, sleeveless and [illegible]; hair powdered.

Miss Jennie Moeller, lavender silk under tulle, with high corsage trimmed with flowers.

Miss Annie Slocum, reception suit of black.

Miss Ella Chandler, white tulle, with corsage of cardinal silk.

Miss Agnes Newell, combination suit of black silk and velvet.

Miss Sarah Chandler, white Swiss, with garniture of cardinal leaves.

Miss Ada Frost, black silk, with white satin corsage.

Miss Mollie Magill, reception suit of black silk.

Miss Carrie Brooks, gas-light blue, with trimmings of laces and flowers.

Mrs. Tillotson, black silk and velvet combinations, with garniture of cardinal flowers.

Mrs. Banyhan, velvet and black silk, with trimmings of lace and flowers.

Miss Jennie Huntoon, white Swiss, with puffings and trimmings of green leaves.

Mrs. Crumbacher, stone-colored silk, with trimmings of fringe.

Miss Ella Johnson, white Swiss, with flutings and Roman sash.

Miss Sergeant, rose silk, with flutings and trimmings of cardinal and cardinal fringes; high corsage, and hair in high braids.

Mrs. P. H. Bartholomew, sea foam green silk with flowers and leaves.

Mrs. B. Rothbarth, black velvet, point lace, and diamonds.

Mrs. E. A. Leight, rose silk with lace, leaves, and flowers.

Miss Ballard, cardinal silk, point lace trimmings, garniture of flowers; diamonds.

Mrs. S. L. Hurst, blue silk dress, en train, overdress of cream-colored silk trimmed with silk and natural flowers, high corsage with natural flowers at throat; hair a la Grecian; diamonds.

Miss Emma Gatch, white satin dress trimmed white tarletan, garniture of blue flowers, low corsage with point lace; hair in rolls; diamonds and Roman gold ornaments.

Miss Kittie Bassett, navy-blue silk, with tulle and flowers.

Miss Florence Chambers, white and lavender silk.

Mrs. H. A. Cox, reception suit of black silk, with trimmings of lace.

Miss Annie Slocum, black silk and velvet combination suit.

Miss Fannie Slocum, black velvet suit, trimmed with point lace.

Miss Nellie Goodrich, cream colored brocaded silk trimmed with lace and flowers.

Miss Sallie Goodrich, blue silk with lace overdress.

Miss Ella Field, lavender silk and velvet.

Miss Kate Milligan, pink brocaded silk.

Miss Martine, pink silk in two shades.

THE MENU.

As to the supper, in itself, it is hardly necessary to speak except to say that it was fully up to the reputation of the Grand Pacific. But the scene presented when between 400 and 500 people sat down to the tables of the large dining-room of the Grand Pacific, the light adding a glow to so many happy faces, the superb dresses, the glitter of the diamonds—all this, and more too, can better be imagined by the reader than described by the writer. No more brilliant assembly has been congregated in any Chicago hotel for many a day.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

VALENTINES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—It is at this season of the year that the servant-girl, as she hurries from the grocery or butcher-shop, pauses for a brief moment to glance at the skewered hearts and tinseled angels that decorate the valentines, dimly visible through the frosted panes, with an eye to sending one to——but the whispered name is lost as she turns the corner, and a group of school-children soon cluster about the window, each vociferously naming his or her choice.

"I choose the one with the gold lady and the blue ribbon," shouts one little auburn-haired girl.

"No, no, that's mine!" cries another.

"I choose all that first line," says their brother calmly.

"And I choose them all," says the first.

"No, you can't!" cries the second, "for I choose all the valentines in the world, and—and all the—everything!"

This last choice evidently overwhelmed the others, for, with a last, lingering look, they all three depart.

And now a tall, pale young man peers in at the window, and then, with some hesitation, as becomes a modest youth, and after sundry glances up and down the street, lifts the latch and enters.

The shop-keeper smiles complacently as the young man names the desired article, and he, poor youth, blushes up to the ears, but goes bravely through the ordeal, and steps out into the cold street with the daintiest little missive imaginable buttoned under his "ulster," and a heart beating fast at the thought of the dear bright eyes that will scan the glowing words upon the page.

It is not long before the latch is lifted again, and this time two persons enter,—a woman in a faded hood and ragged shawl, and a tall, brawny Irishman with kindly gray eyes.

"Those valentines, please," she says as the shopkeeper approaches, and a smile illuminates the pinched and careworn face as she picks out as many as her few pennies will allow, for will not this sacrifice be amply repaid in witnessing the delight of her little ones?

"What do you wish for, sir?"

The Irishman points to a pile of flaming "comics."

"I want wan av thim, sur," and, as they are flung upon the counter, he sorts them over, with now and then a twinkle in the keen gray eyes.

"Shure, now, an' isn't this the foine wan, be the powers!" and he holds up a pictured washerwoman of gigantic proportions, at the same time bringing up a solitary "copper" from the depths of his capacious pocket.

"An' it's the very thing, sur," he continues. "Arrah! but won't Biddy snap them black eyes av her'n whin she says this!" and a faint chuckle is wafted back as the door closes after him.

C. M. W.

A CURIOUS BIBLE 290 YEARS OLD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—An old Bible which would have been an interesting addition to those at the Centennial Exhibition has been in Chicago for some years. It is now in one volume, although originally published in three volumes,—the first, 190 pages, ending with Job; the second has 198 pages, ending with the Apocrypha; and the third has the New Testament and twenty-two pages, which have explanations of proper names and index, as it quaintly tells us, of the "principall thinges that are conteined in the Bible after the order of the alphabet, the first nomber noteth the chapter and the second the verse." It has also the Psalms in "meetre" set to curious old tunes, or, to adopt its own language, "conferred with the Hebrue, with apt notes to sing them withall." Preceding them are eight pages of others, such as "Veni Creator," "The humble sute of a Sinner," "Te Deum," and following them, also set to tunes, "The Lord's Prayer," "The Creede," "Da Pacene Domine," etc. I give one rather interesting verse from a psalm or hymn entitled "Robert V. Visdom," but what Robert means I am unable to say. 'V. Visdom" is, however, clear enough:

> Preserue vs Lord by thy deare worde
> from Turke and Pope defend us Lorde
> which both would thrust out of his throne
> our Lord Jesus Christ thy dearre Sonne.

A pretty true state of the case then, and not far out of the way yet. Many of your readers have no doubt heard of the following translation which I quote from this old copy: "Then the eyes of them both were opened and they knewe that they were naked, and they fewed figge leaues and made them selues breeches."

Let me add another, which is not so well known, but equally curious: "But a certaine woman cast a piece of a millstone upon Abimelech's head and breake his braine pan."

The volume is in fine clear type, double columns, with clear red lines separating them, and from the margin. It has also a commentary, or "short notes," and numerous original odd-looking illustrations and maps, etc, which were doubtless in the highest style of the art when published. It was "Printed at London in 1587, by Christopher Barker, Printer to the Queene's most excellent maiestie."

X.

DOCTORS' FEES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—I was very much shocked at seeing the mortality in Chicago among children, with scarlet fever and other diseases incidental to childhood, in your carefully-prepared report for the month of January, and hope that the stringent sanitary measures advised by so many excellent and worthy members of the medical profession may be the means of alleviating or stopping the fearful scourge.

But there is one thing that appears to have been forgotten or overlooked in your report, and that is, the charges made by the medical profession themselves for attendance upon their patients. The cry is general throughout the middle and lower classes against the doctors, for their never having abated their charges one iota from the war times to suit the hard times we are now going through. The words of Hood have been often enough paraphrased:

> Oh! that medical advice should be so dear
> And flesh and blood so cheap.

May not the fear of incurring extra debt, or throwing themselves in the doctor's power, have kept many men of family from calling in advice, and delaying it till it was too late? I know this is a very tender spot to touch on. I know also that doctors, with all the expense it may have cost them for study, are but men. But I also know, and the whole community knows, that

> Where self the wavering balance shake
> 'Tis rarely right adjusted.

Don't you think if you could give a tabular statement of the charges made by the medical profession in the other large cities of the world, giving also the wages generally earned by the artisans and laborers of those cities, drawing a comparison between them and our own city, it would allay the excitement, and let us at least know the truth, and the proper course to pursue in the matter. The cities of New York, Philadelphia, London, Glasgow, etc., would be most proper to compare, I think; but I leave it to yourself, being most competent to judge.

Hoping these few suggestions may be worthy of your attention, and productive of the greatest good to the greatest number, I remain yours sincerely,

JAMES RATTRAY.

THE HOGAN INVESTIGATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—In your yesterday's issue you intimate that our testimony in the Hogan matter before the County Commissioners was evasive and "cooked up to order." If you had had before you a full and correct report, we don't think you would have got such an impression. It is a fact, and our Mr. B. so stated, that we have no interest in the matter except as taxpayers, and that interest is to have Hogan's bills as light as can be made. It is also a fact that we do not know personally any of the Commissioners except Mr. Fitzgerald. What pipe Hogan bought of us he paid very promptly for, and we gave him the lowest dealers' prices. The point Fitzgerald seemed to be trying to make was that the county could have bought pipe and fixtures as cheap as a dealer who paid close cash, and we stated that the county (or any corporation) could not so buy of us without a satisfactory guarantee.

The prices *now* have no bearing on past bills, nor is it anything to the point to state that we "have recently sold to consumers direct at full discount price," and "would be very glad to make such a sale at this time." (There are a good many errors in your statement as to prices in force in December, but it is not necessary to take space here to correct.) The Auditing Committee, knowing, or should know, all the facts, ought to be able to decide what is fair, legitimate profit to pay for material and labor, and pay no more; and very little inquiry amongst manufacturers would post them as to what prices they would have to pay if the county could buy its material and pay cash for it. Our business is manufacturing pipe, etc. We look to dealers to take our products, and you can see it would be very poor policy for us to cut off their legitimate profit by selling to the consumers at the same price.

FIELDHOUSE, DUTCHER & BELDEN.

CATCH-BASINS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—I was glad to see by two of your late issues that this matter of catch-basins is receiving some attention, and I feel urged to add a word on the subject. Judging from my own experience, there are many householders who do not realize the evil that arises in the form of noxious gasses into all the house, coming up through the waste-pipes, even into the sleeping-rooms. Some weeks ago I noticed a slight odor about my washstand, which my family thought was only that my keen sense of smell had overreached itself. It was very cold weather, and the catch-basin had been thoroughly cleansed in the fall, but I resolved to investigate, and found great need of attention, and also that the basin is a different thing from what I had supposed. Then I wondered if it were possible that others were made like it, which I find to be the case, though I believe they are usually outside of the house, while ours is under the laundry floor. It certainly must be a great mistake that the conducting-pipe is not placed in the bottom to carry away all that accumulates, for surely they are large enough for that purpose, being several times the size of the house pipes. But as they are so constructed that all substances fall to the bottom and remain, it must be necessary that they should be cleansed and disinfectants used very often. I hope that during these anxious times the attention of parents will be called to this matter, and while they are fearful that disease may be brought to their little ones, they will beware that the danger lurks not within their own homes.

S. A. L.

WHO IS TO BLAME FOR THE BAD SMELLS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—In your issue of yesterday you publish a letter from "I. K." on the subject of bad smells emanating from sinks and from the offal that is found about houses, but perhaps "I. K." is not cognizant of the fact that the finances of this poor half-bankrupt city are at such a low ebb that instead of collecting the garbage daily the Health Committee sends out notices to occupants of houses requesting them to burn their garbage. This accounts for "I. K." not seeing the barrels and tubs around as he did in previous years. I would appeal to you, Mr. Editor, if it is not an unmitigated insult to the citizens of this overtaxed city to ask them to make stink-pots of their stoves. The great wonder to me is that there is not more disease, that the death-list is not much greater, when one considers the amount of putrid vegetable and animal matter that is thrown into alleys, side streets, and rears of lots. We shall soon have hot weather, and the probability is this epidemic, which has brought sorrow to so many homes, will decimate many more. Let the subject be ventilated. Let the citizens of Chicago insist on the removal of garbage, so that we may once more breathe pure air.

G.

BLUE GLASS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—In view of the fact of the widespread blue-glass excitement, I want to give the public, through the medium of your paper, my experience, in order that they may not waste time and money.

I have tried the remedy in three different ways. In the first trial I received the colored ray through glass placed in my window in panes, first removing the original glass of the window and substituting the blue glass. In the second trial I tacked my blue glass close against the clear glass of the sash, leaving undisturbed the outer glass. But in neither case did I derive the benefit which I obtained by hanging inside of my window a frame containing blue and white glass in alternate stripes. In this way I derived the full benefit of the magnetic heat, which in the two first instances seemed to be partially lost on the outside.

I have treated three cases of nervous diseases successfully in this way, and am sure that great benefit will ultimately be derived from this wonderful discovery.

CHARLES D. WALLACE, M. D.

DIDN'T CURSE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—In your last publication appeared a paragraph whence could be inferred that I cursed in the Board room of the County Commissioners. I beg to say that I did not, and am not aware of any time when I was guilty of such vulgarity as to curse or swear. The word "liar" I used, as the party who obtruded himself on my attention by calling me a mean name deserved it from me. Yours respectfully,

MARTIN A. O'BRENNAN.

TIT FOR TAT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Will you please put the following in your paper: I would like to ask why not make the Town of Lake pay a license for running wagons into our city, tearing up our roads for us to repair, as we have to secure a license to do business in the Town of Lake.

A CITIZEN.

HOW IT WAS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—I notice an error in yesterday's TRIBUNE in regard to Patrick Gaughan's shooting my husband for not paying his rent. It is not so; Gaughan shot my husband on account of a difficulty about the cleaning out of an outhouse at 8 o'clock at night. Respectfully yours,

MRS. BRIDGET WEEKS,
146 Cornelia street.

RELIGIOUS.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Christian Association was held in the Bible room of Lower Farwell Hall yesterday morning, Mrs. E. G. Clarke presiding. The Treasurer's report for January showed the total receipts to be $52; expenditures, $49.15; amount on hand previously, $424; making a total balance in the Treasury of $426.85. It was announced that Mrs. S. H. McCrea, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Joshua Helmer, Mrs. C. E. Humphrey, Mrs. Adam Smith, Miss Anna C. Thaw, Miss Josephine Stockton, Mrs. A. T. Merriman, Mrs. C. B. King, and Mrs. H. W. King had taken out life-memberships at $10 apiece. Mrs. William Deering, Mrs. Gammon, Mr. Thomas Murdock, Mr. Albert Munger, Mr. John Crerar, Mr. C. H. Rowe, Mr. P. G. McLauri, and Mr. J. McGregor Adams were reported as having taken honorary life-memberships at $25 apiece.

Superintendent Vanarsdale, of the Y. M. C. A., made a few appropriate remarks, encouraging the ladies in the work in which they had engaged.

Mrs. Groves, the Superintendent of the Employment Bureau, made a report of the financial condition of her department, from which it appeared that the Bureau was self-sustaining. During the month 138 women and girls had been furnished with places and homes, and four day laborers had been supplied with steady places. The prayer-meetings had been increasing in interest. The report called attention to the fact that the constitution so tied up the money in the Treasury that it was often next to impossible to draw what was needed for actual running expenses, and the difficulty was overcome by the passage of a resolution by which the Bureau will be allowed to draw upon the Treasurer for $15 a month for necessary expenses.

Miss Dr. Baker reported that the Erring Women's Refuge had consented to receive cases sent there by the Association.

Mrs. Humphrey was not able to give a very encouraging report of the dispensary. In fact, none had as yet been established. She regarded the proposed location as unfavorable to its success, and thought the thing might as well be given up if all that was to come out of it was to be the mere dispensing of medicines, and if no attention was to be paid to the contemplated reformatory work which should go on at the same time.

Mrs. Humphrey's remarks gave rise to considerable discussion, and it was finally decided to establish the dispensary on the South Side, the Association agreeing to contribute $15 per month for the rent thereof, and emphasizing the need of attending to the moral, as well as the physical, ills of those who applied for help.

The subject of the contemplated Home for Women came up, and a letter was read from David Bradley, owner of the two houses on South Morgan street, in which he agreed to sell the property for $10,000,—$2,000 in cash, and a mortgage for $8,000, with interest at 8 per cent. There was the usual amount of discussion as to the propriety of buying the property, and it was finally decided not to buy at present, but the ladies were asked to call on the business men and secure all the contributions possible, with the ultimate view of buying this or some other piece of property suited for the purposes of a Home. The meeting adjourned, after deciding to have meetings of the Executive Committee once a week.

PRAYER FOR BOSTON.

The special meeting called for 11 o'clock yesterday morning at Farwell Hall for the purpose of praying for the success of the Moody and Sankey services in Boston was fairly attended, the lower part of the hall being about half full.

The meeting was opened under the charge of Maj. Whittle, and the audience joined in singing, "Jesus, keep me near the Cross," after which the leader stated the object of the meeting, and the Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, of the New England Congregational Church, offered prayer. "I need Thee every hour" was then sung, and the Rev. Dr. Jutkins opened the meeting. He said that he thought it was well sometimes to put yourself in his place, and to ask the object of the meeting. Many might say that it was as well to meet and pass a resolution as to hold a service. The meeting and the reason of the meeting was the truth of the Scripture. He then commented on the common saying that a man sitting in the corner could talk with Boston. It was, he thought, equally true that a man here could communicate with the people in Boston through the influence of the Holy Ghost. Among the passages of the Bible which applied to the case were the fourteenth and eighteenth verses of the second chapter of Acts. The word which he chiefly discussed was "prophesy" in its relation to the work of the Lord, and he added that no one could doubt that the spirit of prophesy had descended upon the earth. In the fourth chapter of Acts was given the prayer of the Apostles Peter and John. Here was expressed the everlasting fact that whenever Christ was to be attacked all sorts of discordant elements would always join together, though hating each other cordially. The same was true in modern times when the slums and the cultured enemies of Christ united when His word was to be turned out of any place, or anything else was to be done to attack Him.

The audience then sang, "Come, Holy Spirit, Heavenly Dove," and Mr. Whittle asked that some half a dozen or more short prayers be offered. The following responded by imploring Heaven for the success of the Moody work in Boston: The Rev. E. R. Davis, Charles S. Morton, the Rev. Mr. Kellogg, John V. Farwell, and others.

"Rock of Ages" was then sung.

The Rev. J. Munro Gibson, of the Second Presbyterian Church, thought we of Chicago would be very ungrateful if we did not express our thanks for what has been done here. The best thing that could be said was to call attention to some of God's gracious promises. In Zachariah, viii., 6, the Lord asked if it should be alled marvelous to Him that anything should happen. Further on He promised that He would save His people "in the East country, and the West country." Now that He had saved His people in the West country, it was well to look to Him to carry out the rest of His Word and save those in the East country. Another passage to be read was Ezekiel, xliii., 2, where the God of Israel came from the way of the East.

"Guide Me, Oh Thou Great Jehovah," was then sung.

NOON PRAYER-MEETING.

The noon meeting was begun at the usual hour.

The Rev. E. R. Davis then read the requests for prayer.

The Rev. E. P. Goodwin offered prayer, and "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," was sung.

Mr. Whittle asked a silent prayer for the brother-in-law and sister of the late P. P. Bliss, who are gifted in song, and who have lately devoted themselves to the Gospel work. They are now on their way West from Pennsylvania, where they have been giving concerts, and engaged in other musical work. They will open in the Gospel work in Kankakee Sunday, in company with Charles S. Morton.

Mr. Stebbins then sang "Are your windows open towards Jerusalem?"

The Rev. W. W. Everts, pastor of the First Baptist Church, said that, while they were praying God for the success of the work in New England, they should remember that one of the surest means to aid them was to keep up the work here. The people and even the churches had been looking forward to some backsliding. Why should this be? There was no reason why they should not press on to higher successes. The Sabbath, the Bible, and the churches were all present just the same. He then appealed to his hearers to keep on the work, and the blessing would surely follow. Let them never talk of giving up the work. They should pick out some church and emulate it. Let them look at Spurgeon's church, and the work which it was doing in the way of organization. The way for one division of the army to help another was to execute its own trust. The remarks were received with a sound of half-suppressed amens.

"Hold the Fort" was then sung with great vigor.

A gentleman in spectacles said that he had, at the request of the minister, sent a telegam to Mr. Moody, and that it had already been received at the Tabernacle there. He had sent the greeting of the Christians in Farwell Hall from 11 to 1, and had added Ephesians, iii., 14, and to the end of the chapter. The question which each one should determine was as to how far their prayers would be answered. They should add to each prayer that uttered on Gethsemane: "Not my will, but Thine, be done." The speaker said that he had three reasons for believing that God would answer prayer at once. The first of these was found in the history of the Church; it was for the power and glory of God that He would answer. The reason why people failed to reach the blessing was that they didn't pray in the right spirit. The proper way was not to go into the closet and drop a prayer and then get up and go away. Men should not throw a prayer at the mercy-seat and then run away. The way was to wrestle earnestly with the mercy-seat with the idea that they could not go away without it. Then would prayer be rewarded.

A few minutes were then spent in reciting short passages of Scripture in which each one had found his promise.

The remainder of the service was given up to short prayers for the success of the Word in the East.

MIRACULOUS CURES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

WINONA, Minn., Feb. 6.—About twenty years ago, the writer knew, in a small village near the Hudson, of a bed-ridden man whose sudden recovery, for a time, was quite as surprising as the recent so-called miraculous case in Chicago. The man was a farmer, and from some cause or another became perfectly helpless and very sensitive to disturbances. All visitors were excluded from his presence and the usual household avocations were carried on with the least possible noise. He had been in this state for over a year, when his brother, in whose house he had been, not being able to be removed to his own, made out a bill for his board at $5 a week. In those days $2 was considered a fair price for board, and when the bill at $5 per week was presented to him he was so angry that he got right up and went home. Apparently the shock to his nervous system was so great as to overcome the disease. After a time, however, he suffered a relapse, but whether the disease finally carried him off or not I do not know. Other members of the family were similarly affected.

I am reminded, in relating the above, that the shock sustained by my grandfather by the sudden death of his wife restored his eyesight to such a degree that he laid aside his spectacles and never used them afterwards.

These two cases are similar in this, that in each case strong emotion restored to its normal state a weakened power, and the question naturally presents itself, May not the so-called miraculous cures be due to the same agency? Analogy would certainly seem to indicate it, and, so far as paralysis is concerned, there is nothing in its nature to disprove this hypothesis. If the abolition of function in paralysis were known to be absolutely permanent, then a restoration of function would be due to a miracle; but, as we have no means of knowing this, we are bound to conclude, in every case of restoration, that the paralysis was but temporary, and has yielded to natural causes, even though those causes are as peculiar in their nature as in the two cases above cited. Very truly yours,

SKEPTIC.

WAUKEGAN.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WAUKEGAN, Feb. 6.—The past few weeks have been a season of great rejoicing with our citizens, inasmuch as the efforts put forth by the local pastors have awakened a deep interest in the cause of religion, and the different blessings that necessarily accrue therefrom. The meetings above alluded to have been heartily supported by the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Congregational churches, each society donating the use of its edifice for the purpose. The Rev. Dr. Ives, of Chicago, the present acting-pastor of the Baptists, has worked earnestly, and to his efforts in this respect many reclaimed sinners refer with pleasure.

As an outgrowth of the meetings, the young men have organized Young Men's Christian Association meetings, to be held daily, at present, in the rooms over Mr. Higley's store, at 4:30 p. m. The Association at present is officered by the following persons: President, T. H. Lindsay; Vice-President, F. Bryant; Secretary, Olin Brown; Treasurer, D. M. Erskine, Jr. The members now number fifty, and many others have signified their intention to join at an early date. The Association receives great encouragement from the business-men, all of them being indeed anxious to "lend a helping hand."

Mr. Sawyer, of Chicago, is expected to work in the union meetings during the week, and a still greater harvest is expected.

DEDICATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 8.—The new Church of St. Francis, corner of Beers and Fourth streets, erected at a cost of $50,000, was dedicated this forenoon by Archbishop Henni in the presence of Bishops Seidenbach, of Northern Minnesota, and Krantlbauer, of Green Bay, and about fifty priests of various northern dioceses.

STATUE OF LIBERTY.

An Appeal to the People of the United States for Subscriptions.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON THE STATUE OF LIBERTY, MUNICIPAL HALL, 67 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, Feb. 5, 1877.—*To the People of the United States:* It was proposed during the last year by a society calling itself the "Union Franco-Amer caine," of France, to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of American independence by erecting in the harbor of New York a colossal statue entitled "Liberty Enlightening the World." The Society was inaugurated in Paris by a banquet, at which eloquent speeches were made by several of the most distinguished citizens of France, recalling the ancient alliance of the French and American peoples and the grand results which have made it so memorable in modern civilization. M. Edouard Laboulaye, the eminent writer, whose pen has been so often employed in the service of liberty and progress, was chosen President, and among the members enrolled were found the names of Oscar de Lafayette, the Marquis de Noailles, the Marquis de Rochambeau, Count de Tocqueville, Cornelis de Witt, Henri Martin, Paul de Remusat, and others whose ancestors participated in the momentous struggles of our Revolution or who have since proved themselves the earnest admirers and steadfast friends of our country and her institutions.

In their first appeal to the French nation these gentlemen said: "Our design is, in remembrance of a glorious anniversary, to raise an exceptional monument. We propose to erect in the unequaled harbor of New York, on an island belonging to the States of the Union facing Long Island, where some of the earliest battles of independence were fought, a gigantic statue, whose frame on the horizon shall be the great cities of New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City. There, on the threshold of a continent so full of a new life, where vessels from all parts of the world are constantly passing, it will rise from the bosom of the waves and represent Liberty enlightening the world."

It was a noble and a beautiful conception, and the appeal on its behalf was so generously answered from all parts of France that the work was at once put into the hands of the eminent French sculptor, M. Bartholdi, whose design, after receiving the approval of many competent artists, is already in process of practical execution. Visitors to the late Centennial Exhibition will readily recall the enormous hand in bronze which is to form a part of this imposing work of art. It only remains for the American people, in response to this generous movement, to provide for the reception, location, presentation, and inauguration of this statue, which will be more than 100 feet in height, surmounting a pedestal of nearly equal height, and which will not only form an impressive ornament to the entrance of the commercial metropolis of the Union, but answer a useful purpose as a beacon or a signal station, and prove an enduring record of the early and lasting friendship of the two great Republics of the nineteenth century.

The undersigned, a Committee appointed at a meeting of citizens held at the Century Club on the 2d of January, 1877, are charged with the duty of presenting the project to the concurrence and co-operation of their fellow-countrymen, and in pursuance of their task will circulate in all the great cities and towns of the United States a series of subscription papers, soliciting a general assistance, in order that all classes of citizens may be enabled to take part in this grand patriotic enterprise. Subscriptions to any amount will be received, from 10 cents to $100 and over. Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, Exchanges, tradesmen's and mechanics' associations, clubs, and other regular organizations, are particularly requested to interest themselves in the furtherance of our object. The Committee feel assured that the American people will be only too eager to recognize the friendliness of this magnificent offer on the part of the French people, and to reciprocate the kindly and liberal sentiments in which it originated by a prompt acceptance of it and an active prosecution of the labors that may be needed to carry the purpose to a successful completion.

(Signed) William M. Evarts, Chairman; Edwin D. Morgan, John Jay, William Cullen Bryant, Parke Godwin, Samuel D. Babcock, William H. Wickham, John Taylor Johnson, Henry F. Spaulding, Theodore Roosevelt, Frederick R. Coudert, James W. Pinchot, Treasurer; William H. Appleton, Clark Bell, Theodore Weston, John T. Denny, Anson Phelps Stokes, Samuel P. Avery, J. Seaver Page, Worthington Whittredge, Richard Butler, Secretary.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Legislature of Illinois.

Passage of the First Bill of This Session by the Senate.

Record of Business Done in the Wisconsin and Indiana Assemblies.

ILLINOIS.

LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 9.—In the House Mr. Herrington introduced a bill for the purchase of statues of Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, to be executed in marble or bronze, after Leonard Volk's model. The bill appropriates $16,000 for the purchase of the same.

COOK COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The bill for the reorganization of the Board of County Commissioners of Cook County was introduced in the House to-day. It is the same bill some time since introduced in the Senate by Mr. Robinson, of Cook. It provides for the election, on the third Tuesday in April next, of a Board of fifteen Commissioners, who shall hold office for one year. The apportionment is five from the West Town, three from the South Town, two from the North Town, and five from the other towns.

THE REVENUE BILL.

Mr. Sherman introduced the Revenue bill prepared by Judge Corydon Beckwith, of Chicago. It provides for the reassessment of the capital stock of incorporated companies now in arrears for the taxes upon the same, including franchises for the years 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, or either of the said years. It also provides that the franchises, etc., of a corporate company shall only be assessed to the same extent as if exercised by private parties, and at a fair cash value.

DIVORCES.

Mr. Goodrich introduced a bill providing that divorces shall be granted on the ground of insanity for the period of seven years, and upon provision being made by the party applying for the divorce for the maintenance of the insane husband or wife.

PAUPERS.

Mr. Oakwood introduced a bill requiring County Boards to pay for the tuition of pauper children kept in Poor-Houses.

INSURANCE.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill providing that foreign insurance companies paying the tax of 2 per cent upon their net receipts may deduct from said tax the amount paid by them for the maintenance of the Fire Patrol.

EYES AND EARS.

Mr. Sherman also introduced a bill appropriating $52,000 for the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Mr. Kedzie introduced a bill providing that upon petition of one-fifth of the voters of any county in which a county normal school shall have been established, the County Board shall submit to the voters of such county, at the next general election, the question of discontinuing such normal school. The bill would make it practicable to vote the Cook County Normal out of existence.

LABOR.

Mr. Sheridan introduced a bill for the establishment of a Bureau of Labor Statistics.

MR. MATTHEWS' BILL.

Mr. Matthews introduced a bill amending the Revenue low so as to make all taxes levied alien upon the reol and personal property of the person assessed. It also makes taxes due the 1st of January of each year delinquent the 1st of February, and imposes penalty of 2 per cent per month until paid.

CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

Mr. Wall offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Railroad and Warehouse Commission to investigate the alleged abuses charged against the Union Stock-Yards Company as to dead animals.

STATE PRINTING.

Mr. Sexton introduced a resolution, which was adopted, directing an inquiry as to the cause of the discrepancy between the estimates of the printing experts and the bills of the State Printer as allowed and paid.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. Matthews introduced a resolution reciting the resolutions of the Cincinnati and St. Louis National Conventions in favor of Civil Service Reform, and instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to favor the adoption of an efficient Civil Service Reform.

PATENTS.

A resolution was also introduced instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to urge such modification of the Patent laws that, upon giving bond to the Clerk of the United States Court for payment of a reasonable license fee, any person may use any improvement to any patent. Such a bill, if passed, would authorize the practical condemnation of patent-rights.

LIQUOR-SELLING.

Mr. Kiehm introduced a bill to revise the law in regard to the licensing of dram-shops, which provides that the words "intoxicating liquors" shall not be construed to include wine, beer, ale, or porter. The money received from dram-shop licenses by the County Treasurer shall by him be paid to the Treasurer of the Commissioners of Highways of the respective towns in which the licenses were granted, to be expended for the improvement of roads and bridges.

DIVORCE-LAWYERS.

Mr. Smith, of Cook, introduced a bill providing for the punishment of the offense of advertising for divorce cases. This bill is intended to cut off divorce-shysters of the "Post-Office-box No. ——" order, and provides for fine and imprisonment as the penalty of violation.

CRIMINAL EVIDENCE.

Mr. Smith also introduced a bill to amend the law in relation to witnesses in criminal cases, giving immunity from punishment to witnesses whose testimony would criminate themselves, and compelling such witnesses to testify under certain circumstances.

DEAF AND DUMB.

Mr. Kearney introduced a bill for "An act to establish, locate, and maintain an institution for the education of the deaf and dumb in counties of the third class [Cook County] in the State of Illinois." The preamble sets forth that the distance of the institution at Jacksonville from Cook County renders the education of the deaf and dumb of that county impracticable, and that there are sufficient of these unfortunates in that county to warrant the establishment of such an institution there. The purchase of the "Student's Hall" building at Englewood, built by the County Commissioners, is what is contemplated under the bill, should it pass.

GRAND LARCENY.

Mr. Watkins introduced a bill making the larceny of property of over $5 in value grand larceny.

IN THE SENATE

Frank Adams' Tax bill was reported favorably from the Committee on Municipalities.

The same Committee reported favorably Mr. Kehoe's bill fixing the town and city elections in April for the same day.

BANKS.

Mr. Haines introduced his Bank bill—the same he introduced at the last session. It provides for the publication of reports of all banks and banking institutions doing business under a State law.

INSANITY.

Mr. Whiting introduced a bill making insanity of twenty-one years' continuance a ground for divorce.

THE FIRST BILL TO PASS EITHER HOUSE

was Senate bill No. 4, which went through the Senate to-day. It provides for the disposal of unclaimed moneys in the hands of administrators and executors by requiring the same to be paid over into the County Treasury.

AT BLOOMINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 8.—The Legislative Committee, having carefully examined the State Normal School, departed for Jacksonville this afternoon at 5.

INDIANA.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 8.—Forty-three new bills were introduced into the House to-day, and the pockets of the members are not cleaned out.

A number of the bills have special reference to this city. A bill to limit city taxation to $1.11 passed by a vote of 83 to 1. This affects Indianapolis alone.

A bill was introduced for the purchase by the State of the State Fair Grounds near this city for $90,000. This is the amount of the debt of the State Board incurred in running the Exposition, and the Board asks the State to relieve them. The property is worth probably $200,000.

Two reports were presented on the Morgan-raid claims, one for and another against. An attempt was made to lay the latter upon the table, but it failed. A bill to pay these claims will not pass.

WISCONSIN.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 8.—In the Senate to-day a resolution was adopted that no more adjournments be had except from day to day until final adjournment.

In the Assembly a bill was concurred in appropriating $10,000 for the State Prison to reimburse it for furniture furnished other State institutions. Bills passed relative to terms of court in the Eleventh Judicial Circuit; relating to the powers and duties of Fish Commissioners; relating to municipal aid to railroads; relating to liens on logs; amending the law for the improvement of the south and north branches of the Eau Claire River.

THE GOVERNOR'S PARTY.

Extensive preparations are being made for a grand Governor's reception and ball in the Capitol to-morrow night. Both the Assembly and Senate Chambers will be handsomely decorated. Supper will be set in the rotunda. A large number of invitations have been issued, and our hotels are already crowded to overflowing with guests come to attend this party.

UNIVERSITY DIRECTORS.

Gov. Ludington has appointed the following persons as Regents of the State University: First Congressional District, J. B. Cassaday, of Janesville; Third District, W. E. Carter, of Platteville; Sixth District, Thomas B. Chynoweth, of Green Bay. The member-at-large has not yet been selected.

NEW YORK.

A DISAPPOINTED ROOSTER.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Senator Woodin rose to-day to a question of privilege on behalf of Senator Starbuck, who yesterday received from a practical joker in Washington a telegram announcing the election of Tilden. The Senator promptly forwarded the telegram to a Watertown newspaper, which appeared later with a dispatch headed by a rooster rampant. The explanation excited much merriment.

TENNESSEE.

REPUDIATION OF INTEREST.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 8.—The Legislature has passed a bill suspending further payment of interest on Tennessee bonds until further notice.

A CREDITABLE PICTURE-SHOW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Feb. 8.—The third annual exhibition of the Jacksonville Art Association is now being held at Oden Hall, in this city. The display of pictures is very large, embracing paintings in oil, etchings, crayon work, heliotypes, autotypes, etc. The quality is admitted to be superior to those shown at any previous exhibition of the Society. Private parlors and the different educational institutions of the city furnish most of the pictures, while a few works of especial merit from leading artists in St. Louis and other large cities have been loaned for the occasion, and there is a large and very rare collection of autotypes from the principal galleries of Paris. The exhibition will continue three days, and already has promise of a very liberal patronage.

TRIBUNE BUILDING DIRECTORY.

Rooms.	Occupants.
1.	CHARTER OAK LIFE (Insurance Dep't.).
2.	TO RENT.
3.	GUSTIN & WALLACE. J. T. DALE.
4.	DUEBER WATCH-CASE MAN'F'G COMPANY.
5.	ROBBINS & APPLETON.
6.	NEW YORK WATCH COMPANY.
7.	TO RENT.
8.	WM. C. DOW. A. J. BROWN. W. ROBBINS.
9.	WRIGHT & TYRRELL.
10.	CHARTER OAK LIFE (Loan Dep't.).
11-12.	FAIRCHILD & BLACKMAN.
13.	HENRY E. SEELYE. W. D. COOPER.
14-15.	JAMES MORGAN. R. W. BRIDGE.
16.	CENTENNIAL PUBLISHING COMPANY.
17.	M. D. HARDIN.
18-19.	D. K. PEARSONS & CO.
20.	HUTCHINSON & LUFF.
21.	O. L. BASKIN & CO.
22.	ASSOCIATE EDITOR.
23.	EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.
24.	MANAGING EDITOR.
25.	ASSOCIATE EDITORS.
26.	L. C. EARLE.
27.	W. J. BARNEY & CO.
28.	WILLIAM BROSS.
29.	H. F. NORCROSS. J. A. McELDOWNEY
30.	REDPATH LYCEUM BUREAU.
31.	COMMERCIAL EDITOR.
32.	W. W. DEXTER.
33.	GEORGE L. THATCHER.
35.	NIGHT EDITOR.
36.	CITY EDITOR.

Offices in the Building to rent by W. C. DOW, Room 8.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Congressmen Aldrich and Brentano will leave for Washington so as to be there by March 4.

Dr. R. N. Tooker will lecture at 3 p. m. to-day in the lecture-room of the Chicago Homeopathic College, corner Michigan avenue and Van Buren street, on "Our Nerves."

Burton C. Cook received a dispatch from Dr. Everest last evening saying that he had accepted the call of Plymouth Church. The Doctor preached for the congregation last Sunday week.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manassee, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 36 degrees; 10 a. m., 38; 12 m., 39; 3 p. m., 38; 8 p. m., 37. Barometer at 8 a. m., 30.19; 8 p. m., 30.20.

Frederick Douglass will deliver his new lecture on "The National Capital" at McCormick Hall this evening. A residence of many years in the City of Washington will enable him to give a lecture on that subject which will be of unusual interest.

At 2:30 yesterday afternoon Denis McLoughlin, 9 years of age, while playing near a car on the side-track of the Star and Crescent Mills at Randolph street, was accidently run over and instantly killed. The body was removed to the residence of his mother, No. 43 West Washington street, where an inquest will be held today.

At 4:50 yesterday afternoon, Nicholas Murphy, a switchman in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Road, caught his foot in a frog and was run down by a freight train, the wheels passing over both legs. He was removed to his residence in the rear of No. 156 North Jefferson street, where both limbs were amputated by Dr. Isham, who had but slight hopes of his recovery.

At 10:30 yesterday morning a runaway horse and buggy coming east on Adams street collided at the Clark street crossing with another vehicle containing a Mr. Davis, residing at the corner of Ashland avenue and Madison street, and a lady friend. Both were thrown to the ground, but were only slightly injured. Continuing on its course, the runaway turned south on State street, and demolished several other buggies, one of them belonging to A. Booth.

The janitor of the Newsboys' Home, having been released on bail, returned to the institution Wednesday night. This disgusted the boys, who were rejoicing at his downfall. On his appearance, fourteen of the boys left in a body, and roamed around the streets all night. At breakfast time yesterday morning they presented their tickets and were admitted. The meal over, they went outside and amused themselves by kicking in a window, and indulging in other malicious acts. When the troop came for dinner the Superintendent refused to let them in, and told them they must go somewhere else. No disturbance had occurred up to midnight, and, if the warm weather continues, the boys will probably find a sleeping-place under the sidewalks and in hallways.

A mass-meeting of workingmen was held last evening at No. 105 North avenue, which, however, was a rather tame affair, only about one-fourth of the small hall being filled. The assemblage was addressed by a printer named Parsons, who made a very violent harangue a la McAuliff, telling those present that they were worse slaves now than the Southern blacks were when they were sold under the hammer. The capitalists reaped the benefit of their work, and lived in high style, while they (the workingmen) had to starve. The only way to remedy things was to put on their armor and strike for their liberty and their right. The address fell quite flat, and created no enthusiasm, no one seeming to be anxious to put on an armor and fight at this time.

The failure of the First National Bank of Franklin, Ind., consequent upon the alleged plunderings of its vaults by the now fugitive Cashier, R. T. Taylor, possesses a slight local interest. William Young & Co., the well-known wheat operators, are creditors of the bank to the extent of some $21,000, representing sums deposited with the institution as "margins," by parties in that burg who were speculating in wheat options in this market. As an evidence of this indebtedness Young & Co. hold telegrams advising them of the deposit, and also a bank passbook which was written up about the 1st inst. A few days ago the firm drew on the bank for the $21,000 in a solid lump. It was unable to pay. The climax had been reached, and the cashier fled. A. H. Pickering, one of the firm, is now in Franklin trying to straighten out the matter. The firm never did any business for Taylor, and are unable to state whether or not he stood behind the margins, giving fictitious names as genuine customers.

THE BAPTIST SOCIAL UNION

held its first regular meeting last evening at the Brevoort House. After a bountiful repast, to which ample justice was done, the Union proceeded to business, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: E. Nelson Blake, President; Cyrus Bentley, N. T. Gassette, and Alonzo Abernethy, Vice-Presidents; R. T. Pettengill, Secretary; J. H. Wrenn, Treasurer; and C. N. Holden, F. S. Belden, S. S. Scribner, A. H. Hovey, C. C. Kohlsaat, W. B. Brayton, and A. McLeish, Directors. After the regular officers had been escorted to their chairs, addresses were delivered by Messrs. R. T. Pettengill, N. T. Gassette, Cyrus Bentley, President Abernethy, J. H. Wrenn, Dr. C. R. Blackall, A. McLeish, C. C. Kohlsaat, W. B. Brayton, A. H. Hovey, A. Bellamy, Mr. Needham, H. R. Clissold, E. Goodman, J. S. Dickerson, F. A. Smith, T. P. Seeley, and others, and the meeting broke up with the general feeling that it had been a flattering success.

An informal meeting was held Jan. 18 at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and the scope and object of the proposed organization somewhat discussed. It is proposed to have gatherings once in two months for the double object of more friendly and intimate association and for concert of action on subjects of local and general interest to the Baptist denomination. The Union starts with eighty-three members, the majority, of course, being the older members and standard-bearers of the various churches, although quite a sprinkling of the younger portion of the denomination was present. The meeting was a very agreeable one, and it was felt that a step had been taken in a good direction.

DEMOSTHENES.

The coming Aldermanic contest in the Seventh Ward will be a very lively one, made so by the efforts of the blatherskite Hildreth to get himself returned to the seat which he vacated to run away. He is being forced along by a considerable gang of the usual kind of strikers who are doing their best to get up some sympathy for him. John McNally, who used to be in the Building Inspection Department under Bailey, and who ran for the office of Alderman himself, is putting in a good deal of time with the dear voter, and when the name of Hildreth is offensive he offers his own claims as a substitute. Kelly and O'Brien, from the city's Water Department, are also putting in their time and influence for Hildreth. It is said that Hildreth expects to make a pretty good showing among the Irishmen of his ward by assuming to be a martyr to the tyrannical Revenue laws. That will do very well where the voter addressed cannot read, but won't pass when the truth is known. The facts are that Hildreth was indicted, and eleven charges were presented against him. Then he pleaded guilty and ran away to Canada after having made unsuccessful proposals to turn State's evidence and become what the Irishmen call a "black informer." Then he came back and paid a fine of about $3,000. It does seem as if the Seventh Ward could find some more worthy representative than the conspiring Gauger, Hildreth.

HUNG HIMSELF.

Henry Bushop, a German cabinet-maker aged 53 years, and residing at 18 Emma street, yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock took a hasty exit from this world through the medium of a tarred rope. The deceased had driven a spike into a cupboard near the ceiling in his bedroom and affixed thereto a rope with a slip-noose. Previous to taking his departure he set his bed on fire and then slipped the rope over his head, his feet touching the floor after the knot had tightened. His sister-in-law, Mrs. Belsenhorst, and a man named Steinhoff discovered smoke issuing from the room and ran in and extinguished the flames, and found the deceased hanging and cut him down. Dr. Cohen came in, and pronounced life extinct. Deceased had been drinking heavily for some time past. He leaves a wife and three children. Coroner Dietzsch was notified, and will ascertain whether lager beer is responsible for the deed.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—The Hon. Joseph Utley, Dixon; Capt. A. H. Bowman, U. S. A.; R. S. Whiting, New York; the Rev. Willis Lord, Fond du Lac; J. A. McCartney, Youngstown, O.; George Puterbaugh and George Townsend, Peoria; J. Penfield, Hannibal, Mo.; W. J. Kountz, Allegheny; M. C. Abbott, Boston; H. Hilliard, Springfield; Gov. Shelby M. Cullom, Springfield; C. V. Goddard, New York.... *Palmer House*—The Hon. J. B. Rodgers, Rochester; W. W. Stickney, St. Louis; Gen. J. B. Webster, Kansas City; M. L. Fitch, Grand Rapids; J. T. Murphy, Montana; A. F. Dwight, Detroit; Judge C. L. Higbie, Pittsfield; M. A. Tillotson, New York; C. A. Cordier, New York; Gen. William Ward, Louisville.... *Sherman House*—Chales Wells, Omaha; W. F. Merrill and F. N. Finney, Pennsylvania; H. Hibbard, Cheyenne; the Hon. C. A. Harris, New York; the Hon. G. R. Davis, New York; the Hon. W. T. Shaw, Iowa; C. P. Prindle, Boston; F. O. Cummings, Baltimore; C. F. Sumner, New York; the Hon. N. F. Sprague, Brandon, Vt.; Col. J. H. Brown, New York.... *Tremont House*—J. S. Hancock, Dubuque; D. J. Edwards, Boston; E. W. Bryant and O. P. Taylor, St. Louis; Col. H. Schaffer, St. Louis; J. L. Dobson, Bay City; the Hon. James Low, Detroit; W. H. Beard and John H. Hawley, New York; the Hon. Daniel Harris, Quincy; W. A. Ellis, Peshtigo; Col. R. M. Funkhauser, St. Louis.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

The Board of Education held a regular meeting last evening, President Sullivan in the Chair, and present: Inspectors Arnold, English, Hoyne, Jacobs, Kohn, Hotz, Prussing, Welch, and Wells.

The School Agent submitted his report for January, showing receipts, $52,059.18, and disbursements $45,218.48, leaving cash on hand, $6,840.70. Accompanying was a statement showing that $95,024.81 in rents were due the Board and unpaid Feb. 8. Received and referred.

Inspector Jacobs, from the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, reported that leases had been signed for the lease of the basement of the church on the corner of May and Harrison streets, at $35 per month for a year; also for the premises No. 257 East Kinzie street, at $40 per month for two years.

Inspector Prussing, from the Committee on German, reported that during January 221 new pupils had entered upon the study of German, and 127 had ceased it.

Inspector Arnold said that he had caused to be prepared a bill which, if it became a law, would settle the disputed question as to how much of the school fund belonging to the Town of Cicero should be paid over to the city in consequence of the fact that the city educated the children in a portion of the town which had been annexed to the city. He moved that the President and Secretary sign a request to the Legislature to pass the bill. Agreed to.

Superintendent Pickard reported the attendance on the schools for the month of January as follows:

Whole number enrolled	42,834
Average number belonging	39,310
Average daily attendance	36,445
Per cent of attendance	92.8
Number of tardinesses	11,363

SCARLET FEVER.

The attendance had fallen off somewhat for the generally appreciated reason of scarlet fever. He had given orders that no pupil be admitted coming from a house where the disease was prevalent, until a physician had certified that there was no further danger of contagion. He also mentioned that he had come to two cases where a physician had given certificates to pupils who were not recovered.

Inspector Wells moved that the Principals of schools be directed to exclude such pupils as were not so fully recovered as to be beyond the danger of imparting infection. Carried.

Inspector Welch moved that a report on the subject of ungraded schools, made by the Committee on Text-Books and Course of Instruction Aug. 29, 1876, be taken up and the recommendation adopted. The report of the Committee asked that an ungraded room be established in each grammar-school. The report says:

> Your Committee recommends that the number of pupils admitted to such room be limited, and that the room be put in charge of an experienced teacher, who has shown special fitness for the instruction of backward, discouraged, or truant, and otherwise troublesome pupils, to the end that pupils may be saved from suspension, may be incited to study, may be helped over special difficulties, and that those whose time is limited may be able to secure instruction in the branch of study for which they have a special desire or special need.

After the matter had been fully discussed, the report was adopted.

On motion of Inspector Welch, it was voted that the change recommended be made at the beginning of the next school month.

Inspector Welch moved that the forty-one pupils who graduated from the Normal School last December have their certificates issued to them. Carried.

After reports from schools had been received, the Board, on motion of Inspector Welch, adjourned.

SCARLET FEVER.

SIGNS OF ABATEMENT.

The Commissioner of Health is confident that scarlet fever has begun to abate under the care of the Health Department. The mortality for this week, he thinks, will not exceed thirty, which would be a decrease from last week of thirteen, and next week the number of deaths from the scarlet plague will be numbered in the "teens." The disease has undoubtedly mitigated in its severity, and it is confidently expected that as an epidemic it will soon be no more in this locality.

New cases reported yesterday were at 797 West Congress, 39 Western avenue, 69 Avon place, 741 South Halsted (two cases), 1190 Indiana avenue, 367 North LaSalle, 467 Dearborn avenue, 591 West Fourteenth, 630 Cottage Grove, 107 Larrabee, 739 Ashland avenue, 88 Foster (three cases).

DR. D'WOLF SAYS

that he thinks the cleaning of back-yards, alleys, stable-yards, and such premises is fully as essential as, and more necessary for, the general health than the cleaning of the streets. A great deal of work is now being done by private citizens in clearing away rubbish, manure-piles, etc., and the Commissioner is pleased thereat.

Two public school-teachers called upon the Doctor yesterday and said that in the West Division particular attention had been paid to see that no infected families were represented in the schools. The report of the Medical Inspector of that Division bears out what the teachers said, but the report of the North Division Inspector says that many children from infected families have been in daily attendance until within the last day or two. The South Division Inspector makes a similar statement, and the co-operation of the teachers it is hoped will secure the thorough purging of the infected element. To show to what extent the admonitions of the Health Department have been neglected,

THE FOLLOWING ILLUSTRATIONS

were copied from the last report of Dr. Knox, who has been engaged in the North Division:

No. 70 Illinois street—Six families in a three-story and cellar brick tenement-house; thirteen children; one sick; three children attending public school.

No. 66 Huron street—Two families; eight children; one child sick, and two in daily attendance at public school.

No. 56 Larrabee street—Four families; ten children; two children convalescent; until Feb. 5 four had daily attended public school; two still attend.

No. 285 Mohawk street—One family; five children; one sick; one been going to school; now stopped.

No. 417 Orchard street—One family; four children; one child sick; two been in school, but now kept out.

No. 78 Sedgwick street—One family; five children; one sick; two were at school, but now taken out.

A great many more such cases could be given were it necessary. It can be said that in all cases where children from infected houses have been found in attendance at the schools the parents have been notified to take the child out, and they have usually done so. Dr. Knox found that the people whose houses he visited were alive to the necessity of precaution and disinfection, and offered no opposition to the thorough medical inspections which were made. The Doctor speaks in high terms of the good resulting from the hearty co-operation of the attending physicians in the work of the Health Department, and attributes much of the success which has so far marked the efforts of the city in stamping out the disease to that fact. He, however, again advises the closing of the public schools for a period of three months, and says that, if the schools are not to be closed, then let each child who has been withdrawn from school attendance on account of the presence of scarlet fever in the family from which such child comes be kept out until it can show a certificate from the attending physician to the effect that the child has been cured and disinfected, and that the contagion has departed from it and its surroundings.

THE PATIENTS

under the municipal care are doing well, as far as the disease is concerned. The absence of nurses is greatly felt, and if there are any women who have almost made up their minds to offer their services, it is desired that they come to a decision immediately, go down to the Health office, give their names and addresses, and be assigned to some life-saving work.

Another branch of sanitary work which will soon require attention is the abolition of the stenches with which the nostrils of the old Chicagoan are but too familiar. Dr. De Wolf promises to turn his attention to them as soon as the scarlet-fever has sufficiently died out to give him a little more time. The subject needs his attention, for Dr. De Wolf says that in some parts of the South Branch the animal-matter so thickens the water, if it can so be called, that a person can stand on a board laid on the surface of the "water," and the board will not sink an inch.

THE FOLLOWING REPORT

to the Commissioner was written yesterday:

> We have examined the packing and rendering establishments situated at the Stock-Yards District yesterday, as also the South Branch, into which they drain. Of the twenty-four packing-houses only four were in operation, and of these only one was causing offensive odors, to-wit: The Chicago Packing and Provision Company. Of the fertilizing houses there were running,—Messrs. Thompson & Edwards, the Northwestern Company, and Obendorf, Shepherd & Co. Of these the latter house only was offensive, they having as yet failed to put in proper machinery for consuming offensive gases arising from the drying of animal matter, but, as the wind was from the northeast, the offensive odors were carried southwest of the city. The South Branch is in a very bad state where these houses drain into it. Since ice has disappeared the river is covered with grease and animal matter. Something ought to be done at once to stop this nuisance. When warm weather sets in the South Branch will be the greatest of all causes of complaint. The Bridgeport houses are all in a fair sanitary condition. The slaughtering-house of Schoeneman & Co. at Bridgeport have cleaned their cattle-stalls and dumped the animal matter therefrom into Healey Slough. Respectfully submitted,
>
> LOUIS MERKI, Sanitary Police.

TREATMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—I have not been a very active contributor for some time, but I hope you will allow me the space to say a few things to the mothers who are readers of THE TRIBUNE about how they may successfully treat their children for scarlet fever. When first symptoms appear, such as cold, sore throat, followed by fever, bathe the feet in hot water half an hour, wrap the patient in warm blankets, put to bed in a warm room, give freely of hot sage tea every hour to produce perspiration, keep the child in perspiration for twenty-four hours, and the disease will be entirely broken up. This remedy is so simple, and yet so certain to effect a cure, that any mother can successfully treat her children without the aid of a physician if she only gives the remedy at the first appearance of the disease. It has never been known to fail to restore the patient in a few hours to health. This prescription is no old lady's whim, but is prescribed by the most successful practicing physicians in this city. The lives of hundreds of children might be saved if this remedy were known, and I hope every mother who reads THE TRIBUNE, should occasion require, will not fail to try it. AUNT ALICE.

CINCINNATI VS. CHICAGO.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—In speaking of the present epidemic of scarlet-fever in our city, a Cincinnati paper says: "Chicago will always be a pest-house so long as it stands on a cold morass," etc. Perhaps the editor of that paper would be interested in the following figures: For the four years of 1872, '73, '74, and '75 the mortuary reports of the respective cities show that some of the principal pestilential diseases, viz.: cholera, diphtheria, scarlatina, cerebro-spinal meningitis, and small-pox caused 2,810, or 7.8 per cent of the total number of deaths in Chicago, and 3,456, or 16 per cent, of the total number of deaths in Cincinnati. For the same period, the deaths in Chicago from scarlet-fever alone numbered 1,012, or 2.8 per cent, and in Cincinnati, a much smaller city, they number 1,147, or 5.3 per cent of the total mortality. Just what influence the "cold morass" has on these diseases seems as yet undecided. E. F. L.

WHAT TO DO.

THE WEST SIDE PUMPING-WORKS.

The contract under which the West Side pumping-works engines were built for the City of Chicago contains the following provision:

> In case of the failure of the engines to equal in capacity or duty the requirements herein specified, or in case they should develop during the year any important weakness of parts not readily and permanently repaired, the contractor shall pay back to the city all sums received on account and then remove the engines, boilers, and connections entirely away.

Almost every one is aware of the fact that the engines have failed in the test which was lately applied to them. That fact would not of itself necessitate a rejection of the engines, because there is one year at any time in which the test can be applied, and another test, which will undoubtedly be made, may result in the complete success of the machinery in all the points for which excellence has been claimed.

However, should the second and the final test fail, it is doubtful, in the face of certain facts, if the city could reject the engines. A compromise might possibly be arranged, but for certain reasons it might be injudicious to make a rejection. The reasons are these: The contract says that, in the event of the failure of the test, the manufacturers of the engines shall "remove the engines, boilers, and connections entirely away." This removal, if it was made, would of course leave the city without any West Side pumping-works, and the water supply entirely dependent upon the workings of the engines in the North Side works. It is a well-known fact that the North Side works are insufficient to supply the whole city, especially since the building of the West Side works has considerably advanced building in the direction of their location. It would take at least a year, and to all probability much longer, to procure and put in operation a new set of engines to supply the West Side and the territory now supplied by the West Side works. While the new engines were building the people of the territory above mentioned would be constantly troubled to obtain enough of the bubbling lake liquid, and the danger from conflagration in that tinder-box neighborhood would be appalling. It is a question—and one that will require a good deal of attention from those in authority—whether or not it is safe and judicious to put a large portion of the citizens to so great inconvenience for so long a time, and invite the fire-fiend so temptingly. To prove that the North-Side engines are not of sufficient capacity to supply this city constantly with all the water needed, it may only be said that now, while both of the West-Side engines are running in connection with all of the small engines in the North-Side works, the complaints that water cannot be had on the second stories of houses are numerous. Again, the total capacity of the engines on the North Side is about 74,000,000 of gallons daily. The daily demand is at present about 62,000,000. If the North Side engines could uninterruptedly pump 74,000,000 gallons daily there might be no trouble; but they cannot, for the reason that the two large engines—the most capacious of all—are so constructed and of such material than an occasional overhauling and "packing" is as essential as the supply of coal to the furnaces which operate them.

It has been said by some of the city officials that the contract with the Quintard Iron Works—the makers of the new engines—was as solid as could be, and the engines built under it would have to do a duty of 90,000,000 foot-pounds or be rejected. It must then necessarily follow, if the contract is good and the final test fails, that the engines must be "removed entirely away," and the city left without any West-Side pumping-works. What will be done is the question that is bothering the minds of the officials. Another list is to be made, but if that fails the above supposition will stare the city in the face. There are two things to be done: accept the engines as they are and may prove to be, or endanger the property and disturb the peace of a large number of the inhabitants of this city.

CONVICT LABOR.

MEETING OF THE LABOR LEAGUE.

A special meeting of the Labor League was held at Maskell's Hall last evening, President Kavanaugh in the chair. There were twenty members present.

The President said he had called them together on account of information he had received from Springfield. He then read a letter from a man who was at the Capital looking after the League's interest, in which was the following:

> I have to-day found out that a committee consisting of W. A. Steel and two others from the stone interest in Joliet are coming down here on Monday. I think that the sooner the petition is gotten out the better. There is no doubt but that there will be hard work to put the bill through. The Penitentiary Committee had a meeting to-day, but they only met to adjourn. No pains must be spared to bring all the possible pressure to bear that can be had.
>
> Senator Kehoe introduced a resolution to-day (3d) restraining the Penitentiary Commissioners from letting any more than fifty in any one squad till the bills that are pending on the subject are disposed of. It was laid over under the rules, but will come up again inside of two days, and will be a sort of test question in the Senate.

[The bill referred to is one limiting to fifty the number of convicts employed at any one trade.]

The President also read a telegram dated the 8th, saying that a petition, signed by 1,600 men, had been received from Joliet, and that Chicago ought to send one with 100,000 names. The interest in the subject was extending all over the State. He thought it advisable that a committee be appointed to prepare a petition and procure signatures.

On motion, George Dall and Horace Johnson were selected to draft a petition and have it printed.

The Committee appointed a week ago to make arrangements for a mass meeting reported that they could secure West Twelfth Street Turner Hall for $25; the printing would cost $14.50.

Some conversation took place in regard to funds, and

The President removed all doubt by remarking that every contractor in the city would contribute liberally to break up the convict-labor system. They, as well as every builder and architect, would also do everything in their power to get

A GOOD MECHANIC'S LIEN LAW,

since they were as much interested as the workingmen.

Mr. Shilling said the bill pending in reference to the collection of wages was entirely unnecessary. Even if passed it would not benefit them a particle.

Mr. Newland spoke of the faultiness of the proposed lien law. In his opinion, a lawyer should be employed to draft a proper one.

Mr. Dall thought they had had too much interference by lawyers. A good, plain bill would answer. Suggestions might be sent to the Legislature, and the members could frame a proper bill.

Mr. Wells thought a clause should be inserted providing that, if the wages were not paid, the "concern" could be put under the auctioneer's hammer and sold.

Mr. Shilling said the building itself should be held responsible, and not the owner, because they could not always tell to whom the structure belonged. That was the great trouble.

Considerable dissatisfaction was shown at the present wording of the bill by others.

Mr. Shilling believed that if a law was passed requiring every employer to pay his help once a week in money, and imposing a fine on the employer if he did not, much of the legislation they were talking about would be unnecessary. He knew of cigar-makers who are paid in cigars. Think of his "boss" paying him in flour barrels.

Mr. Newland said if workmen were true to themselves they would get their pay by asserting their manhood. No laws would then be necessary. Men now took store pay or half cash to the detriment of others.

The President remarked that the discussion was getting away from the track. The Committee claimed that they could not construct a satisfactory bill. They should be enforced to do what they thought proper. He would guarantee the funds needed to engage a lawyer to draft a bill.

On motion, the Committee were given full power to act.

The meeting then adjourned.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

HARRISON STREET BRIDGE.

An adjourned meeting of property-owners interested in the completion of Harrison street bridge was held last night at No. 164 Harrison street. Mr. W. T. Bateham presided, and John Garrick acted as clerk.

Before the meeting came to order Mayor Heath dropped in and stated that the prospects were good for an early disposal of the condemnation suit. As soon as that case was settled, his Honor assured them, the bridge would be pushed to completion.

The statement gave great satisfaction to those present.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting reported that they believed from investigation that $40,000 would settle all claims for land damages, replace the docks, and finish the bridge. This amount was more than covered by appropriations, part of the money being in the Treasury, and the remainder being in process of collection with the present city taxes.

On motion, the report was accepted and the Committee continued.

A resolution urging all property-owners and others interested to agitate until the bridge is erected was passed, and the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

THIRTY-FIRST STREET SEWER.

A meeting of the property-holders of the Fifth Ward was held at Kramer's Hall, corner of Thirty-first and Arnold streets, last evening to hear reports from committees appointed at a former meeting, to take some action looking to the building of a sewer along Thirty-first street, from Clark street to the river. The attendance was large, and Mr. Snyder presided. The Committee to circulate a petition to be laid before the City Council reported that it had secured 200 signatures. The Committee to gather statistics of the expense of street-cleaning reported that the city had spent enough in that section the last few years to have made the desired improvement, and that the sewer could be built for $21,700. Both reports were adopted, and the Committees discharged. Messrs. Severn, Fisher, Crane, O'Leary, Leddy, Fitzsimmons, Kramer, McNamara, and Brinkman were appointed a committee to wait upon the Council in the matter. A meeting of the Committee will be held to-morrow evening at the same place.

STATE STREET.

Some time ago special assessments for widening State street from Harrison to Twenty-second were made, and in parcels,—that is, the tax was levied on that portion of the street south of Twelfth street, and a benefit tax was levied on the rest. The owners of the south part object to that assessment, and did so object yesterday to the Mayor, because they say that they will have to pay two taxes for the same purpose. The city argues that by the improvement of the north half of the street the south half will be considerably benefited, and it is for this that they are taxed. Under the existing laws this cannot be remedied. Therefore the south men ask that the case be postponed in order that they may have time to have an order annulling the present assessment issued by the Council and a commission appointed to make the entire assessment from Harrison to Twenty-second street at one time. This plan would cost the city thousands of dollars, and would lead to a similar complaint on the part of the people owning property along the street south [to Thirty-fifth, and necessitate the opening of the whole distance. The question was taken to Mr. Anthony for his opinion, and he immediately opposed the continuance on the ground that it would act to the great damage of the city, and incur a great financial loss. The cases will, therefore, go on as set.

MATRIMONIAL.

HOPKINS—DUNLAP.

Higher society circles of the aristocratic North Side—and indeed it may be said of all sides, for they were all represented—were fluttered not a little last evening by the marriage of Miss Ellen M. Dunlap, eldest daughter of Mr. George L. Dunlap, an old resident of Chicago, to Mr. Amos Lawrence Hopkins, Receiver of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, and son of ex-President Hopkins of Williams College. The high social position of the families of the contracting parties, and the large local acquaintance of Miss "Minnie" Dunlap, as she was more intimately known, necessitated a very large and elegant wedding, and St. James' Episcopal Church, where the ceremony was performed at 6:30 o'clock, was crowded to its utmost capacity. Promptly at the appointed hour, the huge organ under the skillful hands of Mr. James White, the organist, pealed forth merrily the "Wedding March," and the bridal party entered in the following order:

The ushers, Messrs. George Rumsey, Perry Smith, Jr., Benjamin Jones, Milton C. Lightner, F. S. Wheeler, John A. Ellis, W. P. Conger, and Arthur Ryerson.

The bridesmaids, the Misses Rumsey, Miss Fay Calhoun, Miss Leila Houghtaling, Miss Gertie Dunlap, sister of the bride, and Miss Sarah Odell. The young ladies looked beautiful, dressed in flowing robes of spotless white, the ample veils falling in graceful folds, and white flower garlands surmounting the head of each. Two of the young ladies carried bouquets of violets, two pink rosebuds, and two white rosebuds.

Mrs. Dunlap, mother of the bride, dressed magnificently in cream silk under a black thread-lace overdress, garlanded with cardinal and cream roses, and ornamented with diamonds, and leaning upon the arm of the groom.

The bride was robed in a beautiful white satin, en train, with white tulle veil covering the entire person. She carried in her hand a bouquet of lilies of the valley, and around her neck was a white ribbon suspending a large cameo set in diamonds. She was supported by her father.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Samuel S. Harris, Rector of St. James', unassisted. As the party departed from the church the chimes rung out, "Coming Through the Rye," and "Where, oh, where has my Highland laddie gone?"

The church was but little decorated. The Christmas decorations still adorned the edifice, and on one side of the pulpit was an illuminated shield bearing the words, "Unto us a child is born," and on the other, "Unto us a son is given." The seats for the more favored friends were separated from the main body of the church by beautiful flower-ropes stretched across the aisles. As before stated, the edifice was filled, and among those present were seen the wealth, beauty, and fashion of the city. Many ladies, nearly one-half, were in full dress, and the display of silks, satins, velvets, diamonds, jewels, and fair faces was one seldom equaled even in great cities. About 1,500 invitations to the ceremony had been issued, and a very large number to the reception, which immediately followed at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 328 Dearborn avenue. There the young couple received the congratulations of their friends from 7 to 9 o'clock. Here the display was magnificent. Great preparations in music, supper, and floral decorations had been made, and no expense had been spared to make the reception as beautiful and complete as it were possible for a reception to be. The most exquisite designs of flowers met the eye at every turn; the walls were literally banked with them. Garlands, festoons, wreaths, crosses, and all the devices known to the art of the most accomplished florist were spread in bounteous profusion.

The gifts were innumerable, and as beauteous as numerous. The reception over, the young couple departed to the East. After the honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins will take up their residence in Toledo.

A pleasant feature of the wedding preparation was the rehearsal Tuesday night, when each of the six bridesmaids was presented by Mr. Hopkins with a handsome gold locket engraved on one side, with a monogram composed of the initials H. and D. and the date of the ceremony; and on the other the name of the bridesmaid to whom the trinket was presented. The lockets were worn at the ceremony.

THE ROE BROTHERS.

$25,000 SACRIFICED.

In the Criminal Court Tuesday judgment was rendered against Charles C. Jerome, James Baxter, and Leonard Swett for $25,000, they having, some time in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, away back in 1875, become bondsmen for the five Roe brothers, and having failed to turn them up when they were wanted to answer indictments against them for conspiring to defraud various merchants. The case of the Roes is familiar to most readers, but recently very little had been heard from it or them, and nothing would have been but for the forfeiting of their recognizances above noted.

Yesterday Mr. Swett heard of what had been done in the matter, and rushed over to the Criminal Court to see how he could escape the rigor of the law and the penalty of going on those bonds. He was armed with an affidavit made by himself, which was read to the Court. It set forth that when he went on the bonds it had not been to make them any better, but to attest his confidence in the Roes, who, by the way, were his clients. He regarded the other names on the paper as sufficient, but, a question of the sufficiency having been raised, he, of his own volition, volunteered to give the use of his name, little thinking, he said, that any trouble would come from it, and certainly never doubting the willingness of his clients to rest their cause with him and the Court. The affidavit went on to say that, some two weeks after he had signed the bonds and stepped in between his clients and the jail doors, one of them came to him and complained of ill health, and wanted to take a trip around the lakes. He listened with great tenderness to his story, and gave his permission, and also some advice as to how the greatest benefit could be derived from such a trip. A few days later another of the brothers waited on him, and informed him that he had been called to Salt Lake City suddenly on business, and wanted permission to make the trip, promising to return in a few days. He gave his consent, for by this time his faith in his clients had multiplied, for they had treated him honorably, and not only taken his legal advice, but had showed him marked respect and manifested the greatest desire for an opportunity to vindicate themselves in a court of justice from the aspersions of an indictment, etc. The other brothers dropped out of sight soon after, and for months thereafter he had looked in vain for the return of them all; or either of them. He had heard nothing from the one in poor health, and the one who took a business trip had become so absorbed as to forget to return or even to communicate with him. Under the circumstances, he thought he ought to be relieved from the bond, and that the judgment should be set aside. Judge Williams took the same view of the matter that he did, and Mr. Swett went off more than satisfied, for the judgment was not only set aside so far as he was concerned, but also as against both Jerome and Baxter. Whether justice has been satisfied in the matter or not, none of the parties to the case,—principals, attorney, or bondsmen,—ought to complain.

IMPORTANT CASES.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

State's-Attorney Mills left the city last evening for Geneva to make some preparation for the coming trial of Periolat, Sweetzer, O'Donnell, McCaffrey, Carroll, and Johnson at that place for conspiring to defraud Cook County. The trial had been virtually set for Monday, but owing to the pressure in the court here and the probability that if the trial was to proceed there at that time that it would spin out and postpone the Sullivan trial, which is set for the 19th here, he thinks it best to postpone the Geneva trials until the 26th, hence his visit. He desires to give his personal attention to both the Geneva and the Sullivan trials, and the attorneys for the defense being the same in both cases, his preference is to try Sullivan first,—if it suits the convenience of the Court in Kane County to postpone the other trial one week or more,—rather than take the chances of its being continued indefinitely. The result of his visit will be known to-day. Mr. Tuley, his assistant in the Geneva trials, is in favor of the postponement, and Mr. Van Arman, who is to assist in the Sullivan case, is opposed to any postponement of that cause.

SULLIVAN.

Alexander Sullivan called on the State's Attorney yesterday to inquire whether he would be ready for trial the 19th. The reply was that he would. He also wanted to know if there would be any new witnesses called. To this the answer was, "if there are you will be informed of it in due time."

THE "POST."

ALL QUIET ON DEARBORN STREET.

The three conspirators who have been threatening to break up the *Post* met yesterday in the counting-room of that establishment to take action upon the refusal of the concern to sell papers at one cent per piece. Twelve or fifteen policemen were called in to see that the meeting was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Riot act, and the employes of the establishment locked themselves in and barricaded the doors. It was an impressive scene, those three conspirators, aged respectively 7, 9, and 11 years of age, their eagle eyes flashing with the fire of resolution not to pay a cent and a half; those stalwart police, weighing from 160 to 190 pounds, brandishing huge clubs, and defying the conspirators to do their worst, and those employes of the establishment, bound together to preserve the integrity of a free and untrammeled press. And a crowd of eight people surrounded the building, applauding occasionally long and loud, as the three conspirators refrained from razing the building and imbruing their hands with blood. It was a critical moment in the life of the *Post*. It was a time to make the hearts of men turn pale with fear. Three bloodthirsty urchins, defiant of the law and reckless of consequences, marched to and fro in the counting-room of the trembling building, and no prophet could know at what moment their hot, passionate natures would carry them on toward a sea of battle and a flood of carnage. But the police were equally determined, and the doors were strong, and finally, when the rattling, screaming press had succeeded in shooting out the edition of the paper, the conspirators stole stealthily up and bought it out, and then departed, dark-browed and menacing, to lie about the contents of the issue.

Justice Summerfield yesterday morning sent to the Bridewell for thirty days John Ashfield, Patrick Seeley, John Welsh, and Martin Fanning, the newsboys who were arrested for rioting on the previous day. John Madden, for inciting the riot, was held in $500 till Saturday.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Ed Walker will commence shipping the stone for the new Court-House Monday.

The jail yesterday contained 285 inmates, and the Sheriff is happy at running the largest boarding-house in the city.

In the County Court yesterday, Mary Killen, Adelhaida Loitz, Martin Oleson, James West, and Andrew Forsythe were adjudged insane. The latter is a brother of John Forsythe.

The "experts" appointed to measure the Board proceedings as printed in the "organs" of the Commissioners will complete their work to-morrow, and report to the Printing Committee.

The employes of the several offices around the building are beginning to appreciate the county's financial condition. They want their pay for January, and anxiously inquire how soon they can get it.

The inmates of the jail indicted by the last Grand Jury were to have been arraigned yesterday, but the rush of other business precluded. They will have a chance to speak of their innocence to-morrow, however.

The County Hospital consumed $700 worth of gas in January. At this rate the light, fuel, and help alone will absorb the appropriation for that institution for the year. The question of putting in a gas machine is being discussed.

The North Chicago Collector yesterday pounced upon Mrs. Ruth Thomas, the keeper of a ladies' boarding-house at No. 190 Michigan street, and siezed a part of her furniture to satisfy a claim of $20.51 for personal taxes. The goods were carted to a neighboring warehouse, and unless the claim against them is liquidated inside of ten days they will be sold to the highest bidder.

Commissioner Holden was yesterday waited on by a delegation from the families living in proximity to the County Building. Their mission was to protest against the use of soft coal by the county, their grievance being that the smoke and soot from the chimneys created a public nuisance. He promised to call the attention of the Board to the matter, and the result will doubtless be that some one of the many patent smoke-burner manufacturers will get a job.

The Commissioners go to Lemont to-day. Another cause for the visit other than has heretofore been stated is to conjure up an excuse for supplying Mr. Walker with an inspector, foreman, or superintendent, to be paid out of the County Treasury. It appears that it was understood when the stone contract was given to Walker that the county would furnish him a superintendent for the work, and it kept its promise until Fitzgerald attacked the scheme. Under the circumstances the Commissioners will, no doubt, name Curran's successor in a few days.

T. P. Sargent, Edward Lingard, and Frank Thyng got out of jail yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus. Their offense, as charged, was that they had robbed one A. D. Ashworth of $800 on the West Side in December last. They showed that on or about the time the robbing in question was committed they received $300 by express from Savannah, in this State, and there being no possible evidence of their having robbed Ashworth except the possession of a sum of money equivalent to that taken from him, they were discharged without an imputation of dishonesty resting on them.

THE CITY-HALL.

The West Town Collector handed in to the City Treasurer yesterday $15,000.

Water-rents yesterday were $2,674, and receipts from miscellaneous sources $2,663.

The bill for coal used in the West Side pumping-works in the month of January was $3,433.

Dr. Williams, the former Medical Inspector of the North Division, will be reinstated Monday.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the West Division is called to meet in the City Clerk's office Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock to consider references.

Isaac Ariel, one of the Sanitary Policemen who has recently had trouble with a woman not his wife, resigned yesterday, consequent upon the trouble aforesaid. Capt. M. F. Tarble fills the vacancy.

Ald. Cullerton said yesterday that he had from ten to twenty applications each morning for relief and employment. Other Aldermen make similar statements, and say that never before in this city have there been so many deserving people in need. Many applications from persons in the country are received by the various city officials.

The total amount of the assessment for the opening of Dearborn street, over which there has been so much said on account of its size, was $1,122,011.53. Of this, $904,042.30 is offset by benefits, leaving $217,969.23 to be collected. Of this last amount, $44,137.54 is assessed to the city, leaving $173,831.69 to be collected in cash from the owners of the property benefited by the improvement.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the three divisions, in whose hands are the new building and sidewalk ordinances, met again yesterday afternoon and discussed their reference. They will proceed slowly, and carefully consider every point covered before they will report to the Council. Considerable disaffection is being expressed by the Aldermen concerning the building ordinance which passed and was reconsidered by the Council last Monday. The Aldermen claim that it places in the hands of the Superintendent of Buildings more power than is invested in the Mayor and all the other officials combined, and that it will never again pass the Council in its present form.

About six years ago some valuable papers were stolen from a bank in a town in Massachusetts, and among them was a Chicago city water bond of $1,000, No. 1,164. The theft was traced to the Cashier of the bank, who, upon accusation, threw a bundle of papers into a red-hot stove and they were destroyed. The owner of that bond applied to the City Council to have a new one issued to him, and not until last Monday was the order passed to have it done, and only then after the owner had filed an indemnity bond of $5,000. Attached to all water bonds are coupons for the semi-annual interest, but during the past six years none of these coupons had been presented, and it was believed that the bond really was lost. Yesterday Mr. Johnson, the bookkeeper of the Department of Public Works, while sorting the coupons came across one having the number "1,164." So it is known that the old bond is still alive, and the Council will probably rescind the order for the issuing of a new one.

CRIMINAL.

John K. Mahoney, a North-Side sneak-thief, was fined $20 and sent ninety days to the Bridewell yesterday by Justice Kaufmann on the charge of vagrancy under the State law.

Detective Heinzman yesterday ran in E. J. Clark and John Griffin, North Division vagrants, who live by the trifling plunder they pick up on the streets or upon what they can steal.

Jerry O'Brien, recently a detectives' "kid" and squealer, was captured last evening while in the act of purloining a coat and some other articles from Charles Holmes of No. 83 West Randolph street, and was held until the arrival of Officer Thomas Cowdry.

Charles Scott, Willis and John Taylor, John Scott, Robert Harris, and George Cheatham, all young colored boys, were before Justice Scully yesterday, charged with the larceny of a case of valuable books and other articles from the residence of Mrs. A. L. Bell, No. 138 Ashland avenue. The Scotts were fined $25; Pettis, $100; and Cheatham $50, and the others were discharged. All of the goods, save a box of valuable papers, were discovered.

Yesterday afternoon Ida Bell and Belle Stewart, colored inmates of a most disreputable haunt at No. 404 Clark street, became involved in a dispute about a lover named William Clarke. After a great bandying of words, Clarke was arrested for disorderly conduct upon complaint of Belle Stewart, and several hours later Ida took her revenge by slashing Belle across the mouth with a razor. The wound was fortunately only a slight one.

Yesterday afternoon Deputy-Collector S. T. Gunderson, while making an effort to collect the taxes of Albert Bauer, a saloon-keeper at 363 West Chicago avenue, met with rather a warm reception. Bauer attacked him with his fists and took away the Tax-Collector's books, and swore he would pay no cash. Justice Matson issued a warrant on a charge of resisting an officer, etc., and Bauer reclined in the West Chicago Avenue Station last evening.

Willie Evans, colored, 12 years of age, is determined to follow the precepts of his ancestors. While playing upon the street yesterday afternoon he was teased by an expressman, name and number unknown, at the corner of Clark and Harrison streets, and, upon the merest provocation, drew a razor and attempted to carve the expressman's heart out. A deep gash upon the right hand was the only injury inflicted. Detective Gallagher arrested the young scamp and locked him up at the Armory.

George Gibson, recently arrested by Detective Simmons for the larceny of clothing from Willoughby, Hill & Co., yesterday afternoon tried to break out of his cell at the Central Station. When discovered by the officers he had cut out a considerable portion of the woodwork about the bars with knives and chisels improvised from the hoops of his slop-bucket, which he had taken to pieces. The attempt would have been successful had sufficient time been allowed him. Immediately after the discovery of this attempt he was manacled, and will so remain until the day of trial.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: James Gallery, teamster, accused of the larceny of a load of furniture from A. Richards, $600 to the Criminal Court; Thomas Lyons and Patrick Cavanaugh, vagrants, thirty days each; William Tice, disorderly, sixty days; Patrick Keenan, larceny of kerosene oil from C. O. Strutz and C. L. Barton & Co., of Nos. 54 and 56 Michigan avenue, $500 upon each charge to the 9th instant. In the West Division there was little of importance save the riot cases emanating from the West Washington street row of the day previous. J. A. Layton and John Davis were discharged, and the other three participants, C. H. Lyon, T. K. Manning, and A. K. Manning, secured continuances to the 14th instant.

SUBURBAN.

BLUE ISLAND.

The regular meeting of the Board of Village Trustees was held Monday evening. Present, the President and Messrs. McClaughry, Tboeming, Klein, Lusson, and Huntington.

The Committee on Finance, to whom had been referred the communication in reference to rent for the building in which the fire apparatus had been stored, reported that they had conferred with Mr. Daemicke, and recommended that he be paid $10 in settlement of his claim. The report and its recommendation were adopted.

The report of Treasurer Schmitt was received and accepted. It shows a balance in the Treasury of $1,744.21.

A petition to reduce the license for saloons to $30 was laid on the table.

The following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are due to the Committee on Roads and Bridges of the County Commissioners, and also to Commissioners Guenther and Conly, for assisting us in obtaining the appropriation of $1,772.69 to assist us in paying for our new iron bridge across Stony Creek on Western avenue, in Blue Island.

Bills and pay-roll to the amount of $122.37 were audited and ordered paid.

A motion to have the street-lamps lighted was referred to the Committee on Streets and Highways, with power to act. A motion that the saloon-keepers be allowed till the 15th to take out their licenses was carried.

Adjourned to Monday, March 5.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVIS, Ill., Feb. 8.—The Temperance Reform Clubs of the State of Illinois will hold a State Delegate Temperance Reform Club Convention in the City of Freeport, Ill., commencing on Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 10 o'clock a. m., and continuing three days. Delegates representing the Reform Clubs of the State will be entertained free of cost by the citizens of Freeport. We hope and trust all the Reform Clubs in the State will be represented. Every Club is entitled to three delegates. All clubs that expect to send delegates are requested to report at once to George L. Piersol, Corresponding Secretary of the State organization, at Freeport, Ill., on or before Feb. 15, 1877, that proper arrangements may be made for their entertainment. The delegates to report at Wilcoxen's Opera-House. All organizations and friends of temperance are cordially invited to be present.

DR. J. A. BRENNEMAN,
REV. J. G. BARNES,
N. E LYMAN,
E. A. LOCKHART,
J. T. MCCLANAHAN,
W. T. GILES,
FANNIE MCCARTNEY,
J. O. SWAN,
COL. H. W. ROWELL,
J. H. HOOPSTITTER,
R. W. CRAMPTON,
GEORGE L. PIERSOL,
R. B. WITMER,
REV. S. S. WALTZ.

THE APACHES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 8.—A Tucson, Arizona, dispatch says Gov. Safford has telegraphed the Secretary of War for arms, and will call out a company of volunteer scouts, mostly Indians, for service against the hostile Apaches.

CAZENEUVE'S GREAT FEAT.

Messrs. Crego & Berdan were on hand last evening with a very large and strongly-built Saratoga, which, according to the terms of a challenge, Cazeneuve was to use in performing his wonderful trick, the "Double Indian Mail." He did use it, and, moreover, accomplished the feat in marvelously quick time,—Mme. Cazeneuve making the journey into the innermost trunk in exactly forty seconds. The Commander gives his last performances on this and Saturday evenings and Saturday matinee.

RUSSELL R. DORR.

The American Literary Bureau of New York brings into prominence as a lecturer of rare qualities, Mr. Russell R. Dorr, who seems to have been remarkably successful in interesting the audiences before whom he has appeared. The papers say his lectures are eloquent in diction and delivery, and that he speaks his mind without fear or favor.

DEATHS.

SHEAHAN—Chicago, Feb. 6, 1877, James Sheahan.

Funeral to take place from his late residence, 58 Rebecca-st., to the Jesuit Church, and thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

BOYER—In this city, Feb. 8, 1877, Mrs. Mary Boyer, aged 67 years.

The remains will be removed from 334 Hurlbut-st. to-day, the 9th, at 4 o'clock p. m., to the P. & Ft. W. Depot, thence to Canton, O., for interment.

☞ Pittsburg (Pa.) and Canton (O.) papers please copy.

SMITH—Jacob L. Smith, at his residence, 182 Calumet-av., Thursday evening, Feb. 8, 1877, of inflammation of the liver, aged 32 years.

Funeral at house Saturday, 1 o'clock p. m. Carriages to Graceland. Friends are invited.

☞ Rochester (N. Y.) and Cleveland (O.) papers please copy.

KENNEDY—Feb. 8, Charles Amerson, only son of A. M. and M. A. Kennedy, aged 3 years and 5 months.

Funeral Saturday morning at 10 o'clock from 789 Fulton-st., by carriages to Rosehill.

WILKERSON—Feb. 7, 1877, Walter Eugene, son of Walter B. and Helen Wilkerson, aged 3 years and 6 months.

☞ McGregor (Ia.) papers please copy.

KEARNEY—John, the oldest son of Patrick and Mary Kearney.

Funeral to-day from their residence, 910 South Halsted-st., at 10 a. m., by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

PORTER—At Satartia, Miss., Jan. 17, 1877, of typhoid malarial fever, William J. Porter, aged 23 years and 13 days.